DECEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3411.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1795.

BRIGGS & KELLY,

At their STORE, No. 5, North Second-ſtreet,

IN ADDITION to their former aſſortment of *dry goods*, have juſt received per the Glaſgow, from Dublin, a few boxes of well aſſorted 7-8ths and yard wide IRISH LINENS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit. *

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday the 7th December next, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Chapman's tavern to Newtown, containing about 150 acres, of which 50 acres are woodland, 10 acres meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard, &c. on the place are a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſheds, a new ſtone milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, late the eſtate of Henry Wireman, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

CHRISTIAN WIREMAN. Executor.

November 23, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN JONES, late of the townſhip of Newtown, and county of Delaware, blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to JESSE WILLIAMS, No. 6, Laurel-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ISAAC WILLIAMS, in Williſtown, Cheſter county, adminiſtrators, or JANE JONES, widow of the deceaſed.

Tenth Month 28th, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 15th day of December next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and within the limits of Weſt-Cheſter, being the ſame whereon Daniel Hoopes, deceaſed formerly lived, containing 149 acres and 93 perches, more or leſs: there are on ſaid premiſes a ſtone houſe, and kitchen, a log barn and ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone milk-houſe, and a well of good water at the door, a large apple orchard, and other fruit trees of various kinds, a good proportion of wood land and meadow, all well watered for ſaid farm. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the ſame by applying to one of the ſubſcribers, on ſaid premiſes. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

WILLIAM BENNET,
JABEZ HOOPES.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion on the 1ſt day of April next.

November 12, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid *ISAAC VASTINE* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES, }
GEORGE FRANTZ. } *Aſſignees.*

October 22d 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.

Five tracts on Will's creek.

Two tracts on Gladden's Run.

Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinſon's mill, and ſeven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley townſhip, and about 100 poles northward from the line dividing Pennſylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, ſouth Front ſtreet. 6w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

A Plantation for Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, will be ſold, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 194 acres of land, whereof about 50 acres are the beſt timber land, and 15 acres meadow, the reſt arable land, and generally of a ſuperior quality, being part of that excellent ridge of land extending in an eaſt and weſt direction through this and ſome neighbouring counties. There are on the premiſes a good bearing orchard, a convenient dwelling houſe, part of ſtone work and part of logs, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a dry cellar underneath, a good double barn, with convenient ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe almoſt new, covering a ſpring of good water, and a well of never failing water at the door.

Alſo one other Tenement or Dwelling Houſe, which is alſo part ſtone work and part logs, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent dry cellar under it, and a never failing well of water at the door.

At the ſame Time and Place will be Sold—A contiguous LOT of 4 acres and ten perches of Land. The whole of this lot, excepting the garden and ſcite of the buildings, is meadow, under the beſt graſs. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling houſe almoſt new, a log kitchen and weavers ſhop, convenient ſtables, and a young orchard of beſt grafted fruit, juſt beginning to bear. This lot has uſually been held by a tradeſman, and is well ſuited for ſuch, being adjacent to the public road. Both tracts bound on the ſtreet road, and are about 19 miles diſtant from Philadelphia, convenient to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip, eſpecially thoſe of the Preſbyterian, Friends, and Baptiſt denominations. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title giv- to the purchaſer, by

HUGH LONG.

Nov. 10, 1795.

N. B. The Vendue to begin about one o'clock.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches [illegible] coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, *Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of*

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the Green Tree in Fourth-ſtreet, on the 31ſt of October laſt, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, A RED and WHITE HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov. 12th 1795. §

TO BE RENTED,

THE noted *TANYARD*, now in the tenure of Joſeph Griffith, with about fifty acres of good land, and improvements, ſituate in Delaware county, near Dilworth's Town, in a very good neighbourhood for cuſtom and bark; it may be entered upon next ſpring, and the liberty of working in hides this fall. For terms apply to

CALEB BRINTON.

October 28th 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the 22d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about ſix years old, with a blaze in her face, near ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CONRAD KRICKBAUM.

October 30, 1795. *

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XVIII.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

AND, in conformity with this, it is further declared, that they may, by teſtament, donation, or otherwiſe, diſpoſe of their goods, moveable and immoveable (that is, as we have ſeen, their eſtates, real and perſonal) in favour of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall appear good, and their heirs, ſubjects of the United States, whether reſiding in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed to them, *ab inteſtato*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization.

Theſe are the ſtipulations on the part of France, and they amount to a removal from the citizens of the United States of alien diſabilities in that country, as to property. I ſay as to property, becauſe as to civil and eccleſiaſtical employment, it ſeems to have been a principal of the French law, that the incapacity of foreigners can only be removed by ſpecial diſpenſations, directed to the particular object.

What are the correlative ſtipulations on the part of the United States? They are in theſe terms "the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian king ſhall enjoy on their part, in all the dominions of the ſaid States, an *entire* and *perfect reciprocity* relative to the ſtipulations contained in this article. But it is at the ſame agreed, that its contents ſhall not affect the laws made or that may be made hereafter in France againſt emigrations, which ſhall remain in all their force and vigour, and the United States on their part, or any of them, ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws relative to that matter as to them ſhall appear proper."

Since then the article removes from [illegible] to property in France, and ſtipulates for her citizens, an entire and perfect reciprocity in the United States, it follows that Frenchmen are equally exempt in the United States from the like diſabilities. They may therefore hold, ſucceed to, and diſpoſe of real eſtates.

It appears then that the ſenſe both of the French and of the American government has correſponded with this conſtruction.

In the year 1786, the Marquis Bellegrade, and the Chevalier Mezere, ſons of the two ſiſters of General Oglethorpe, repreſented to the Count de Vergennes, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, that they met with impediments to their claims, from the laws of Georgia prohibiting aliens to hold lands. Mr. de Vergennes committed their complaint to Mr. Jefferſon, our then Miniſter in France, obſerving that the alien diſabilities of the complainants having, in common with thoſe of all Frenchmen, been removed by the treaty between the two countries, they ought to experience no impediments on that account, in the ſucceſſion to the eſtate of their uncle, and that the interfering laws of Georgia ought to be repealed, ſo as to agree with the treaty.

Mr. Jefferſon, in reply, ſtates the caſe of the complainants, proving that they were precluded from the ſucceſſion for other reaſons than that of alieniſm; and then adds, that as the treaty with France having placed the ſubjects of France in the United States on a footing with the natives, as to conveyance and *deſcents* of property, there is no neceſſity for the aſſemblies to paſs laws on the ſubject, the treaty being a law, as he conceives, ſuperior to thoſe of particular aſſemblies, and repealing them when they ſtand in the way of its operations.

Where now, DECIUS, is thy mighty triumph? Where the trophies of thy fancied victory? Learn, that in political, as well as other ſcience,

"Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
"And drinking largely ſobers us again."

The fixing the true ſenſe of the article in the treaty with Great-Britain is alone a refutation of moſt of the objections which have been made to it, by ſhewing that they apply not to what really exiſts, but to a quite different thing. It may be uſeful, however, to paſs them briefly in review, with ſome curſory remarks.

The article, it is ſaid, infringes the rights of the States, and impairs the obligation of private contracts, permits aliens to hold real eſtates againſt the fundamental policy of our laws, and at the hazard of introducing a dangerous foreign influence; is unequal, becauſe no American has been hardy enough ſince the peace to purchaſe land in England, whilſt millions of acres have been purchaſed by Britiſh ſubjects in our country, with knowledge of the riſk—is not warranted by the example of any other treaty we have made; for if even that of France ſhould contain a ſimilar proviſion (which is denied) ſtill the difference of circumſtances would make it an inappoſite precedent, ſince this was a treaty made *flagrante bello*, in a ſituation which juſtified *ſacrifices*.

Theſe objections have been formally and explicitly urged. One writer, afraid of riſking a direct aſſertion, but inſidiouſly endeavoring to inſinuate miſconception, contents himſelf with putting a queſtion. What (ſays he) will be the effect of this article as to the revival of the claims of Britiſh ſubjects, traitors or exiles?

As to the infraction of the rights of the States, this, it is preſumed, muſt relate to the depriving them of forfeitures of alien property. But as the article gives no right to a Britiſh ſubject to hold any lands which the laws of a State did not previouſly authoriſe him to hold—it prevents no forfeiture to which he was ſubject by them, and conſequently deprives no State of the benefit of any ſuch [illegible] every proprietor to avoid them by alienation to citizens.

As to impairing the obligation of private contracts, it is difficult to underſtand what is meant. Since land, purchaſed by an alien, paſſes from the former proprietor, and becomes forfeited to the State, can it be afterwards the ſubject of a valid private contract? if the effect of the article was to confirm a defective title derived from the alien, how could this impair the obligation of any other private contract concerning it? but whatever may be intended, it is enough to ſay, that the article does not confirm the title to any land which was not before good, ſo that the ground of the objection fails.

As to permitting aliens to hold land contrary to the policy of our laws, it has been ſhewn, that on a true conſtruction, it only applies to the very limited caſe of the alien heirs and aſſigns of perſons who before rightfully held lands, and is confined to the identical lands ſo previouſly holden, that its greateſt effect muſt be inſignificant, and that this effect will continually decreaſe.

As to the millions of acres ſaid to have been purchaſed by Britiſh ſubjects ſince the peace, it has been ſhewn, that if by the laws of the States in which the purchaſes were made, they were illegally acquired, they ſtill remain in the ſituation in which they were before the treaty.

As to there being no precedent of a ſimilar ſtipulation with any other country; it has been proved that with *France* we have one much broader. The idea that this was a ſacrifice to the neceſſity of our ſituation, *flagrante bello*, is new. Are we then to underſtand, that we in this inſtance gave to France, as the *price* of her aſſiſtance, a privilege in our country which leads to the introduction of a foreign influence, dangerous to our Independence and proſperity? for to this reſult tends the argument concerning the policy of the excluſion of aliens. Or is it that no privilege granted to France can be dangerous?

Thoſe who are not orthodox enough to adopt this laſt poſition, may nevertheleſs tranquilize themſelves about the conſequences. This is not the channel through which a dangerous foreign influence can aſſail us. Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, it may perhaps bear a ſerious argument, whether the permiſſion to foreigners to hold lands in our country, might not, by the operation of private intereſt, give us more influence upon foreign countries, than they will ever acquire upon us from the holding of thoſe lands. Be this as it may, could we not appeal to ſome *good patriots*, as they ſtile themſelves by way of eminence, for the truth of the obſervation, that foreign governments have more direct and powerful means of influence than can ever reſult from the right in queſtion?

Moreover, there was a peculiar reaſon for the proviſion which has been made in our laſt treaty, not applicable to any treaty with another country. The former relative ſituation of the United States and Great-Britain led to the poſſeſſion of lands by the citizens of each in the reſpective territories. It was natural and juſt to ſecure by treaty their free tranſmiſſion to the heirs and aſſigns of the parties.

As to the revival of the claims of traitors or exiles; if property *confiſcated* and *taken away* is property *holden* by thoſe who have been deprived of it, then may there be ground for alarm on this ſcore. How painful is it to behold ſuch groſs attempts to deceive a whole people on ſo momentous a queſtion? How afflicting, that impoſture and fraud ſhould be, ſo often able to aſſume with ſucceſs, the garb of patriotiſm! And that this ſublime virtue ſhould be ſo frequently diſcredited by the uſurpation and abuſe of its name!

CAMILLUS.

By the brig Jane, Capt. Prince, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, we have the following advices, viz.

PARIS, September 26.

The decrees for re-electing two thirds of the Convention, were yeſterday proclaimed in the ſtreets of Paris, as being adopted by the majority of the people. The utmoſt pomp and ceremony attended the event; but many of the Primary Aſſemblies, expreſſed their indignation on the occaſion, and ſome of them conſidered the proclamation as a calumny upon the people, as contrary to truth, and conſequently, as not binding to any one.

In fact, it is [illegible] have accepted the [illegible] perſons, as a law of 25,000,000 of men; the partizans of the Convention, thus do not exceed 160,000, and among theſe muſt be reckoned the terroriſts who have been lately ſet at liberty.

Goneſſe, (10 miles from Paris) Sept. 22.

"In ſeveral communes of the department of the Seine and Oiſe, a placard has been juſt poſted up, ſhewing to what danger liberty has beeen expoſed for ſome days paſt. It is poſitively ſtated, "that certain vindictive and ambitious men, had propoſed to transfer the ſeat of the Convention to ſome other place, to declare Paris in a ſtate of rebellion, and to prevent it from receiving any proviſions; and that the moſt faithful repreſentatives of the people, ſuch as Boiſſy d'Anglas, Henrie Lariviere, Fermond, Lanjainais, Leſage, Rabaud, Pommier, Pelet, Duſſault, &c. were to be proſcribed, and the hedious Empire of Terror re-eſtabliſhed.

"This is a ſufficient explanation of the meaſures purſued in our neighbourhood; this is the reaſon Lyons has been ſurrounded with troops, and Nantes and Rouen delivered up to the terroriſts; that piquets of cavalry have been ſtationed for ſome days on the roads leading to Paris, that the poſt-maſters received orders not to let any body have horſes; ſo that many troops have been collected in the environs of Paris, and that the Terroriſts and Brigands have been ſet at liberty."

According to this paper it appears, that they intend, in caſe it ſhould be found neceſſary, to employ the troops againſt the inhabitants of Paris; ſeveral men in power ſaid, that with ten ſquadrons they would reduce the ſections to obedience, and that ſo many heads ſhould be taken off, that thoſe who remained ſhould not dare to make any further reſiſtance.

LONDON, September 23.

On Saturday Mr. Croſsfield was conducted to the Tower, by order of the Privy Council, on a charge of high treaſon.

To every regiment deſtined for ſervice in the Weſt-Indies, two Captains, four Lieutenants, and an Enſign, are to be attached on ſecond, for the purpoſe of filling up ſuch vacancies as may occur in the reſpective regiments by ſickneſs or otherwiſe.

September 24.

In ſpite of the moſt liberal harveſt which the hand of Providence, in its bounty, ever ſcattered over the face of the earth; in ſpite of the foreign corn imported, wheat, by the artifices of the jobbers, riſes in the market. This ought to be the firſt object of the meeting of Parliament; and previous to that it is the duty of miniſters to be acquainted with the ſtock of corn actually on hand.

September 30.

Juſt as this paper was putting to preſs, we received by expreſs, the Paris Journals of the 26th and 27th inſtant; the intelligence they contain is extremely important, but the lateneſs of the hour precludes the poſſibility of giving any thing more than a mere outline in this day's paper.

The accounts brought by the veſſel arrived from Calais, mention, that Paris is in a ſtate of extreme confuſion and diſorder. In the tumults which appear to have taken place, ſeveral lives are ſtated to have been loſt; and the Convention ſeeing the determined reſolution of the ſection, to oppoſe the attemps for perpetuating their power, are preparing to quit the metropolis.

CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The contents of the papers which we have received, warrant us in ſaying that a civil war is actually broke out in Paris.

The ſection of Brutus has declared itſelf in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the Convention.

The ſovereign ſection (as it is ſtiled in a Conventional Journal of Lepelletier) has proclaimed with great ſolemnity—That it condemns its civil committee, for having obeyed the decree which ordered the proclamation of the acceptance of the Conſtitution, and of the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, by the French people. The aſſemblage and proceſſion were numerous; and after this proclamation againſt the Convention, the air reſounded with the cry of "A bas les Deux Tiers!"—Down with the Two Thirds!

In the evening ſitting of the 3d Vendemaire (Sept. 25) Delauny, (de Angers) reporter to the Committee of General Welfare, informed the Convention, that ſeveral ſoldiers had been inſulted by individuals, and the armed force attacked; three piſtols had been diſcharged in the garden of equality, where Bertelle, a ſerjeant of the grenadiers of the Convention, was ſlightly wounded. The cry of "To arms," was heard in different parts of the metropolis. The exclamation of "Down with the Two Thirds," was alſo general.

In ſeveral of the groups collected in different places, the people obſerved, that the Convention ought to be driven from Paris, otherwiſe there would be a famine; and the preſence of the Compt d'Artois and the Prince de Lambeſq, was neceſſary for the reſtoration of order.

Leſage (d'Eure et Loire) read an addreſs to the Pariſians, the purport of which was, to render the citizens of Paris, reſponſible for the ſafety of the convention; to declare that, if any attempts were made on the perſons of the Deputies, the legiſlative body would meet at Chaſonſur Marne; and to order the Republican troops to prepare themſelves for defending the repreſentatives of the people.

This addreſs was adopted, and was ordered to be poſted up immediately, in form of a proclamation, in every part of the city, and forwarded to the departments and to [illegible]

In [illegible] of the 4th Vendemaire (Sept. 26) Larevelliers Lepoux, in the name of the committee of public welfare, informed the convention that the agents of the ſections had pulled down all the proclamations which had been paſted up, by order of the convention, during the night. It was therefore decreed, that the adminiſtrators of the department of the Seine, ſhould immediately publiſh, in Paris, the Proclamation and the declaration adopted by the convention, on the preceding night.

Talien propoſed the eſtabliſhment of an extraordinary commiſſion of 16 members of the Convention, to ſuperintend the police of Paris, this propoſition gave riſe to a long debate, and was at length referred to the committees.

The Preſident of the ſection of the Temple, having put in requiſition the commander of the armed force of that diſtrict, the convention annulled the order he had iſſued, and decreed that all perſons who ſhould call out the armed force without an order from the repreſentatives of the people, ſhould be deemed traitors to their country, and proſecuted as ſuch.

It was alſo decreed, on the motion of Latourneur (de la Mancht) that the adminiſtrative committees of Paris ſhould take care that all the young men, of the firſt requiſition, ſhould immediately join their reſpective corps; and that every perſon of that deſcription, who ſhould be found in any group or aſſemblage of the people ſhould, without any further proof, be deemed a rebel, and treated as ſuch.

Yeſterday an officer, who landed at Falmouth on Wedneſday, reached town, with diſpatches from Sir John Warren. By theſe it appears, that Sir John Warren, with a ſquadron of frigates, gun-boats, &c. having the Compte d'Artois on board, had ſailed on the 23d ult. for the Iſle of Noirmoutier, and that on the Friday following a heavy cannonade was heard from that quarter.

Yeſterday forenoon an expreſs was received by a reſpectable houſe in this city, ſtating that the barriers of Paris were ſhut, and that an embargo had been laid upon all veſſels at Calais. Theſe violent meaſures are ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome freſh commotions at Paris. It ſeems more than probable that the ſections will oblige the Convention either to fly, or to revoke the unjuſt, tyrannical decrees for the re-election of the two-thirds.

Yeſterday Mr. Marſh was ſent to open a preliminary conference with M. M. Monneron and Sernvert, the Commiſſioners ſent to this country by the National Convention.

It may be relied on, that the regency of Hanover have, by this time concluded a peace with France; in conſequence of which, the Britiſh troops on the continent will probably return home.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Hammond, late his Majeſty's Miniſter to the States of America, arrived in town from Philadelphia. He has brought over with him the ratification of the late treaty, with the exception of one article of it, which remains open for future diſcuſſion.

Admiral Hotham, we are ſorry to learn, comes home chiefly on the ſcore of bad health. The country thus loſes the ſervices of one of its beſt and ableſt officers.

LIVERPOOL, Octo. 5.

By letters received from Portſmouth we learn, that thoſe brave volunteers who engaged themſelves with Captain Child, to ſerve on board the Commerce de Marſeilles, have joined their ſhip in good health and ſpirits, and expect to proceed to the Weſt-Indies in a ſhort time. Excluſive of warlike ſtores, troops, to the amount of 30,000, are to be carried out; for which purpoſe ten ſail of the line, one firſt rate, a 98 gun ſhip, and 3 or 4 74's, together with a fleet of armed Eaſt Indiamen, are engaged. Admiral Pole, in the Coloſſus, and Admiral Chriſtian, in the Prince George, are included in the eſtimation.

The Commerce de Marſeilles is ſtated, in the different prints, to carry 120 guns, but the truth is, that ſhe mounts 136 guns. Naval gentlemen, who have looked narrowly into her merit, declare, that in the main article of ſpeed, defence, and internal accommodation, this ſhip far ſurpaſſes all that Europe ever had to boaſt of.

BOSTON, November 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the greateſt veracity, at Havre, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 18.

"Never ſince the Revolution in France was there a more intereſting moment. The conſtitutions of other countries may perhaps have been too ſuddenly adopted, but that of the French Republic has heen examined and diſcuſſed in the Primary Aſſemblies, in general with that deliberation and ſolemnity which its importance required. During the continuance of theſe aſſemblies every conſideration of private intereſt gave place to public good, and there was univerſally a general attendance of the citizens. I was preſent at four of theſe aſſemblies, and can ſay, that I never ſaw more order and regularity in any of our meetings. The various parties delivered their ſentiments with freedom and were heard with the greateſt attention. A committee was afterwards appointed to receive the yeas and nays upon the conſtitution, and to make a proceſs verbal of the reſult, in the face of the aſſembly, which was forwarded to the proper officers at Paris. It is highly probable that the conſtitution will be accepted, but it doubtful whether the decree of the 5th Fructidor, reſpecting the re-election of two thirds of the Convention, will be adopted."

Capt. Dunn brings by much the lateſt news from the continent of Europe.

The French continue ſucceſsful in an aſtoniſhing manner. Since the capture of Duſſeldorf, they have proceeded in one direction to Caſſel, the capital town of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the Circle of the Upper [illegible] they are cloſely inveſting, after having captured all the towns between that and Duſſeldorf. Another diviſion of the army directed its march towards Wetzlar an Imperial city, 28 miles north of Frankfort. While theſe important events were effecting, by the valour of the of Duſſeldorf, another conſiderable part of the army paſſed the Rhine, higher up, and after a ſhort ſiege captured Manheim, and immediately Mentz was beſieged, with every proſpect of its falling as readily to the arms of the French, as the other places which had been attacked. The Auſtrian armies, after a temporary reſiſtance, retreated from place to place; and had, when our laſt accounts left them, taken ſhelter behind Frankfort, on the Mein, from whence they would probably be again obliged to retreat, in a few days.

We have had tranſlated from French papers, ſome articles which will more fully illuſtrate che ſucceſs of the French in the Upper and Lower circles of the Rhine.

ALTONA, Sept. 28.

When we annonnced to you, the day before yeſterday, that we ſhould be but little aſtoniſhed to ſee Gen. Clairfait abandoning his poſition at Lahn, to retire behind Mein, we did not think this retreat ſo very near at hand. By our letters from Frankfort, of the 22d inſt. we learn he has completely effected his retreat. The Auſtrians had already paſſed Mein, upon 3 points, between Hochſt, Linglinlen and Ruſſelſhiem. The French advancing as the Auſtrians retired, occupy a great extent of country. They have paſſed to Weltzer and are encamped around that city. Every where they have reſpected the line of neutrality. It became at laſt as dangerous to the Imperial troops, to maintain their poſition behind Mien, as it was before to defend Lahn, ſince the French are this day maſters of Manheim.

The day before yeſterday they ſummoned, for the laſt time, that place, menacing it with a bombardment, and a capitulation was ſoon after agreed on, by which we can judge on what terms the Elector Palatinate is with the French.

The Gazette of Hanau, of the 22d of this month, announces, that Mayence and Caſſel, are already entirely inveſted by the French. Whatever may be the force of Mayence, to which few places in Europe can at this day be compared, there is no reaſon to think, that after the ordinary forms of ſummoning and threatening, or even ſome appearance of bombardment, it will not render itſelf up as Manheim has done. It is always very difficult to ſay, what will be the end and cataſtrophe of theſe ſcences, which we ſhould call a military comedy, if the drama was not ſo ſerious in its nature, and the conſequences which we may expect will follow.

The Auſtrian General de Vins, wrote to the Spaniſh Conſul, Sept. 18, that after the pacification between his moſt Catholic Majeſty and France, all Spaniſh veſſels loaded with grain and whatever proviſions of war, which would be deſtined for France ſhould be ſeized and declared lawful prizes. Some explanation on this letter has been demanded of the German Charge d'Affairs.

The Helvoetic Cantons obſerving with inquietude the theatre of war approaching very near their territory, orders have been given for forming a cordon along their frontiers.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

By the lateſt London papers we find the Convention have decreed that the conſtitutional act and the decrees of re-election are accepted by a majority of the Primary Aſſemblies.

The mode of taking the opinions of officers and ſoldiers of the army near Paris was this—copies of the conſtitution were diſtributed among them three days before they were to paſs their votes—on the day for expreſſing their opinions, the troops were aſſembled without arms, a roll-call took place; the commander in chief explained to them the object of the meeting, and received the wiſh of each officer and ſoldier, as to acceptance of the conſtitution; after which the officer of each troop took the opinion of each perſon ſeparately, and entered it on a regiſter of their names. He then expreſſed his own opinion, and made out a proceſs-verbal of the whole.

The French at Coblentz lately played off towards the Auſtrians a piece of waggery, ſimilar to that practiſed by oar troops on the Britiſh, during the late war. They filled ſeveral barges with *men of ſtraw*, and ſet them afloat. As they approached the garriſon of Ehrenbreitſtein, the Auſtrians began a terrible fire of artillery upon the barges; and as this did not check them, the Auſtrians drew up in battle array to oppoſe their landing.—Every one remembers the *battle of the kegs* on the Delaware.

Yeſterday was truly a ſolemn day, and every heart ſeemed replete with thankſgiving and praiſe for the experienced mercy of our common Father—buſineſs totally ſubſided for the day, and the churches were more thronged than uſual.

The Severn, from Briſtol, arrived yeſterday, ſailed on the ſame day as the laſt arrival from that port.

By the report of the committee of agriculture, it appears that the total amount of waſte lands in Britain is as follows:

	Acres.
In England,	6,249,470
Wales,	1,629,307
Scotland,	14,218,224
Total,	22,107,001

The whole Iſland is ſuppoſed to contain only about fifty millions of acres. By the calculations of the committe, it is computed that the cultivation of the waſte lands would yield to the nation an income above twenty millions ſterling a year.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

ON the fourteenth day of September, 1795, I was at Capt. Harriſon's boat yard (where I was a workman) there came five Indians with guns and other implements of war, and curſed Mr. Veſſels, the boat-wright, and ordered them to give them a kettle to boil their grain in, and after that one of them ſhewed me a knife, and ſaid that he had ſcalped people on Buffaloe and Buekeye with that knife, and two of them appeared to be very angry, laid hold on me and threw me down and ſtruck me, and knocked my head againſt a pine, and with great difficulty I got away and made my eſcape; as I was making my eſcape, up the hill from the boat-yard, I met Capt. Harriſon, Levi Glaſs and William M'Kiſſack, together with Mr. Veſſels; we returned back to the boat-yard, and a ſkirmiſh enſued, and the five Indians were killed.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

Perſonally appeared Daniel Currie before me, and made oath, that the above ſtatement contains the truth according to the beſt of his knowledge.

DANIEL CURRIE.

Swown to before me, this
23d day of Oct. 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

On the fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini 1795, there came five Indians to my houſe with guns and other implements of war, they aſked me for rum, I ſaid I had none, they ſtill inſiſted I had rum, I told them I had none, they then ſaid I was a damned liar, and then I ordered them to be gone; ſhortly after I rode round my cornfield, in my way to my boat-yard, and ſaw four of the five ſaid Indians ſtealing corn out of my cornfield. One of the ſaid five Indians, after giving me the lie, opened the pan of his gun, and put himſelf in a warlike poſition. About two hours after as I was on my way to my boat-yard, I overtook Levi Glaſs and William M'Kiffack, and went in company with them until we met Mr. Veſſels and the other workmen of the boat-yard, who told me they were drove from the ſaid boat-yard by the violence of the Indians —we made haſte to the ſaid boat-yard, where a ſkirmiſh enſued and we conquered the enemy.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

Perſonally appeared Benjamin Harriſon before me, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for ſaid county, and made oath, that the above ſtatement contains the truth according to the beſt of his knowledge.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Swown to before me, this
22d day of Oct. 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

ON the fourteenth day of September 1795, as I was at work at Capt. Harriſon's boat-yard, ther ecame five Indians armed with guns and other implements of war, one of them raiſed a deadly weapon and ſtruc kone of the workmen. by the name of Toney, and I ſaw two of ſaid Indians have hold, beat, bruiſe, and I thought they were killing Daniel Currie, they flung him down, beat his head againſt a tree, with difficulty he made his eſcape. The Indians with violence came to open my cheſt; I reſiſted; two of them held my cheſt, and another Indian came with his gun preſented at me, and I was obliged to make my eſcape to ſave my life; they plundered my cheſt. As I was making my eſcape I met Capt. Harriſon, Levi Glaſs and William M'Kiſſak, and in a ſhort time the two workmen that were run off from the boat-yard came up to us, the Indians raiſing the war whoop; we returned to the boat-yard, where a ſkirmiſh enſued, and we killed the ſaid five Indians to ſave our own lives.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

Perſonally appeared James Veſſell before me, and made oath, that the above ſtatement contains the truth according to the beſt of his knowledge.

JAMES VESSELL.

Sworn to before me this
22d day of October 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me David Blackſhear, Capt. Edw. Blackſhear, and Capt. Benj. Harriſon, and being duly ſworn on their oaths, do ſay, that on Sunday morning laſt an alarm took place, that an Indian, painted in a warlike manner, was near the houſe of ſaid Harriſon, which drew a number of the inhabitants together, who ſtarted in ſearch of the Indians, and going a few miles up the river fell in with a party ſuppoſed to be eight in number, at which time an engagement enſued; the party killed ſeven dead on the ground, and loſt one man killed and five wounded, two of which were ſuppoſed to be mortal, but ſince appear to be on the recovery.

Dd. BLACKSHEAR,
EDWARD BLACKSHEAR,
B. HARRISON, wounded.

Sworn to before me this 8th
day of Oct. 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

James Lawſon, Solomon Moffit, and Daniel Currie, declare upon oath, that the above affidavit is juſt and true.

JAMES LAWSON,
SOLOMON MOFFIT,
DANIEL CURRIE, wounded.

Sworn to before me this 23d
day of Oct. 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

The undernamed perſons were alſo preſent at the above action.

Samuel Sparks, Charles Sparks, James Hall, Thomas Harvey, Andrew Hemphill, Michael Griffin, Joſ. Blackſhire, Wm. Wall, William Buſh, wounded, John Buſh, Moſes Teiſon, John Hemphill, wounded, George Muſe, Robert Spurock, Aſhley Wood, Samuel Smith.

William M'Kiſſack killed dead on the ground.

Joſiah Sparks mortally wound, ſince dead by his wounds.

Done before me this 23d day of October 1795.

FRANCIS SPANN, J. P,

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.

Yeſterday an Eaſt-Indian, named Rameeti, was committed to jail, on the oath of Mrs. Repon, ſetting forth, that on the night of the 3d inſtant, between nine and ten o'clock, an out-houſe at the back of her kitchen in Union-ſtreet was diſcovered to be on fire; that after the fire was extinguiſhed, about half a pound of powder was found ſcattered on the floor, and that from the previous threats of the ſaid Ramceti, and his being ſeen, running from the houſe immediately after the fire was diſcovered, ſhe had good reaſon to ſuppoſe he had placed the fire there.

The ſloop Friendſhip, Capt. Johnſon, left the harbour yeſterday, bound for the Eaſt-Indies, ſhe is the firſt veſſel that has been diſpatched to that part of the world by Carolina merchants, from this ſtate. It muſt afford pleaſing reflections to our citizens at large, to be informed of this circumſtance, and to learn that our merchants, within the courſe of a few years, notwithſtanding the vexatious interruptions their veſſels have had to combat with, are able to turn their attention to the diſtant ſhores of Aſia and the Indian Iſles, and to plan voyages to bring home the products of thoſe regions at a much lower rate than they have been heretofore furniſhed to us.

The following was found encloſed in a bottle at ſea, and handed us by Capt. Lewis, of the Schooner John.

"*Hog-Sty Key, Auguſt* 15, 1793."

This is to inform any poor unfortunate ſhip's crew that may be caſt away upon this unfortunate iſland, that on the 11th of this month we ſailed from Lancevaux in the ſchooner Flying Fiſh, bound to Charleſton. The 13th at 12 o'clock we ran aſhore, and in one hour the veſſel bilged. We got in our boat the next mornnig, and got ſafe on ſhore. We made different trials to get water, but found in vain. We tried to get to the wreck, but could not, for want of oars; and being ſo weak, one of our people by the name of James Traſy, departed this life. Here we held a council, what was was beſt to be done—we concluded to proceed to Acklin's Keys in our boat, with a ſmall ſail and two paddles. The names of the people we leave behind to be put in the papers by whoever reads this letter, and gets ſafe into any port.

Thomas Baily, Maſter.
John Dunſcombe, Mate,
Benjamin Parker, Merchant,
Stephen Levy, Sailor,
Samuel Mexa, Sailor.

N. B. We left two hogs and two goats.

RICHMOND.

House of Delegates.

Thurſday, November 15, 1795.

A motion was made, that the Houſe do come to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That that this Houſe do approve of the conduct of Henry Tazewell, and Stephens Thompſon Maſon, Eſqrs. Senators from this ſtate in Congreſs of the United States, in voting againſt the ratification of the treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great-Britain.

And the ſaid reſolution being read, a motion was made to amend the ſame, in the following words, to wit:

'Whereas the powers granted by the 'people to continental government, and 'to the ſtate governments, are and ſhould 'remain ſeparate and diſtinct, ſo that 'neither exerciſe what is the other; and 'this General Aſſembly have full confidence in the public ſervants in each 'branch of the general government:

'Reſolved, That the diſcuſſion of the 'late treaty between the United States 'and Great-Britain, as ratified by the 'Preſident and Senate, is unneceſſary in 'the Houſe of Delegates, and ought to 'be avoided, and that without a full diſcuſſion and inveſtigation thereof, this 'Houſe cannot be prepared to expreſs 'any mature opinion upon the conduct 'of the Senators from Virginia touching 'that ſubject.'

And the ſaid reſolution and amendment being again read, were on motion made, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

A motion was made, that the Houſe do come to the following reſolution.

Reſolved, That the motives which influenced the Preſident of the United States to ratify the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain, meet the entire approbation of this Houſe, and that the Preſident of the United States for his great abilities, wiſdom and integrity, merits and poſſeſſes the unlimited confidence of his country.

And ſaid reſolution being again read, and a motion made to amend the ſame, by ſtriking out from the word reſolved to the end, and inſerting in lieu thereof the following words.

That the Houſe do entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the integrity and patriotiſm of the Preſident of the United States, and that while they approve the vote of the Senators of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States relative to the treaty with Great-Britain, they in no wiſe mean to cenſure the motives which influenced him in his conduct thereupon.

It paſſed in the affirmative. { Ayes 89. Noes 36.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, to his friend in this town, dated October 24th, 1795.

"I have juſt returned with the governor from a conference with the Creeks, Chickaſaws, Chocktaws, and Cherokees, who jointly and ſeverally declare to hold each other by the hand in peace and everlaſting friendſhip; as well ſo with the United States. Such a friendly meeting, where ſo much harmony and good order prevailed was never known before.

"The Indians are out on their hunting ground, and daily parties are on the road, ſupplying the travellers with freſh game of every kind. The roads are full of families moving from the Carolinas and Georgia: It is ſuppoſed that their numbers ſince the firſt of September, amount to thirty thouſand ſouls, all for Cumberland, and nearly as many have moved for Kentucky.

ALEXANDRIA, November 24.

On Saturday afternoon, the ſchooner Free-Maſon, Capt. O'Mara, arrived here from Kingſton, St. Vincent's, which he left the 28th of October. He ſays that on Thurſday the 24th of September the Engliſh attempted to relieve Fort Vege, which was beſieged by the French—that a ſevere engagement took place, in which the Engliſh were defeated with the loſs of 36 men killed and wounded; a number of mules and a quantity of baggage fell into the hands of the victors—that the nght following the Britiſh evacuated the fort, and the next day the French took poſſeſſion and hoiſted the National flag—that the town of Kingſton, in conſequence of this diſaſtrous event, was in great confuſion till the 1ſt of October, when an Engliſh fleet of 15 ſail arrived, with 1500 troops, under command of General Irvine; the day after they arrived they were encamped near Fort Vege, and the next morning at half paſt four, a firing commenced, which continued, without intermiſſion, until half paſt ten, P. M. when the Engliſh retreated with the loſs of a number of officers, and two hundred and fifty ſoldiers killed and wounded, as alſo a number of armed negroes; the force of the French was 450 regulars and Carabs; the French the next morning evacuated the fort, and took poſt at Mount Young, a much ſtronger place—that the day he left the iſland the Engliſh had marched to renew the attempt to diſlodge the French, and that another action was hourly expected.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated November 20.

"The Houſe of Aſſembly have been debating on the conſtitutionality, and general policy oft he treaty—Too much cannot be ſaid, concerning the dignity and decorum obſerved in the debate. Mr. Marſhall has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a remarkable manner, and no language can do juſtice to his able remarks in favour of the treaty and executive—But all would not do—this day the queſtion was determined. The firſt was put on Mr. Charles Lee's amendment to the reſolution of thanks to the Senators from Virginia—It was loſt by a majority of 90 to 52—The queſtion of thanks was then carried by 100 againſt 50—A motion was then made approving of the Preſidents general conduct, will be debated to-morrow."

Philadelphia, December 2.

Yeſterday, being the day appointed by the Conſtitution for the meeting of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, a number of Members elect, ſufficient to form a Quorum of each Houſe, met at the State-Houſe in this city, and, the returns of election having been read, adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

The General Aſſembly of Maryland,

Impreſſed with the livelieſt ſenſe of the important and diſintereſted Services rendered to his country by the Preſident of the United States, convinced that the Proſperity of every Free Government is promoted by the exiſtence of rational confidence between the people and their Truſtees, and is injured by miſplaced ſuſpicion and ill-founded jealouſy, conſidering that public virtue receives its beſt reward in the approving voice of a grateful people, and that when this reward is denied to it, the nobleſt Incentive to great and honorable actions, to generous zeal and magnanimous preſerverance is deſtroyed, obſerving with deep concern a ſeries of efforts by indirect inſinations or open invective to detach from the firſt Magiſtrate of the Union the well earned Confidence of his Fellow-Citizens, think it their duty to declare, and they now hereby declare, their unabated reliance on the integrity, judgment, and patriotiſm of the Preſident of the United States.

November 25, 1795.

By the Houſe of Delegates—unanimouſly aſſented to.

By the Senate—read a firſt time, and ordered to lie on the table—Read a ſecond time by a ſpecial order, and unanimouſly aſſented to.

From Knoxville, November 6.

Repulſe of the Creek army by the Chickaſaws.

Extract of a letter from Opia Mingo, dated Chickaſaw nation, September 29, 1795.

"About one thouſand Creeks came in order to take the Chickaſaw nation. They encamped in the edge of the wood, back of Colbert's fort, to the weſt of the town.—They brought white people with them, drums and ammunition for a long ſiege; a great number of them were on horſeback. In the morning they killed a woman juſt below Colbert's fort, and advanced againſt it in a half moon; their line extended half a mile. We met them, (that is the Long Town warriors) gave them battle, and beat them back. The warriors of Big Town attacked them and put them to the rout. We purſued them about five miles, our horſe on their flanks and our foot upon their rear, and took from them all their baggage and cloathing, except their flaps, the only cloths they had on when they made the attack. The baggage conſiſted of their blankets and cloathing (except their flaps) their ammunition, kettles, and their proviſions.—The loſs of the Chickaſaws is ſix warriors and one woman killed; and we have found of the Creeks twenty-ſix killed, and many muſt have been wounded. About two hundred Chickaſaws were engaged in defeating this great army of Creeks."

This action muſt have taken place between the 22d and 29th of September.

Great numbers of people continue to paſs this place for Mero diſtrict, (the Cumberland country.) Travellers report the waggon road to have proved better than was expected from its newneſs.

It is believed that peace will ſhortly take place between the Creeks and Chickaſaws—the officers of government are uſing their utmoſt efforts to effect it.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of 85 acres limeſtone land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Ridge road through Norriſtown to Reading, with a good ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, with four rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a good garret, and cellars under the whole, a ſmall houſe, 16 feet ſquare, a ſtone barn, 36 feet ſquare, with ſtables at each end, a ſtone ſhed, ſhingled with cedar, two ſprings of good water near the kitchen, and a draw-well of water, 6 acres of bottom and upland meadow, 10 acres of land ſowed with red clover ſeed, in good order, the fences have all been lately built new, and in tolerable repair. An orchard of 152 apple-trees and a number of Peach-trees, together with 12 acres of fine thriving young timber. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms of ſale and an indiſputable title made by PETER MATHER.

Nov. 28th 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willis-town, Cheſter county, on the 12th inſt. a grey HORSE, about 15 years old, he is about 14 and an half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JACOB VOGDES.

Nov. 23. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in March laſt, a bay Horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and the near hind foot white. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ABRAHAM SMITH.

November 26, 1795. *

NOTICE,

THE co-partnerſhip of William Boyd and James M'Cully expired agreeable to contract, and was by mutual conſent diſſolved, on the ſixth day of Auguſt laſt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid late firm, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt it, are deſired to render their accounts to James M'Cully, in order for ſettlement.

WILLIAM BOYD.
JAMES M'CULLY.

N. B. Said M'Cully carries on the buſineſs of the late firm.

Little Britain, Nov. 8th 1765.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DUTTON, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers, living in Upper-Chicheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

JOHN TALBOT, } Executors.
CALEB EYRE, }

11th Mo. 4th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Roxborough, in the county of Philadelphia, about nine miles from the city, near Loyd Jones's paper mill on the river Schuylkill, a middle ſized RED COW, with a white face, and ſome white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ WILLIAM LEVERING, Jun.

N. B. The Cow was taken up Auguſt 25th 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray HORSE, about three years old, a dark bay, about 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

‖ JONATHAN PHIPPS,
Auguſt 19, 1795. Black-ſmith.

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame. THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. †

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land,

ſituate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER, } Truſtees of
JOSEPH SWIFT, } the eſtate
JOHN FIELD, } of Abel
CADWALLADER EVANS. } James.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTIN, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't be deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of the 9th Month laſt, a black MARE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14½ hands high, with a remarkable ſcar on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and Forty Shillings for the thief, if brought to juſtice.

BENJAMIN WATSON.

11th Mo. 7th, 1795. §

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED, about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

N. B. He is very deſirous of having a maſter, and promiſes to ſerve with fidelity.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres, ſituate about one mile from Thomſon's bridge, in Upper Alloway's creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, on which there are a good brick houſe, about 36 feet and half by 24 feet and half, 3 ſtories on one ſide and 2 on the other, a barn, cow-houſe and ſtable, with other out buildings, but as I ſuppoſe any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the place, a further deſcription is needleſs. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL RAY, at his mill, near the old Glaſs-houſe, who will ſhew the place, and make known the terms, or the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, No. 349.

HUGH LOW.

October 22, 1795. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown, on the firſt of October, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

* GERSHOM SAXON.

Nov. 2, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhouſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Executors.
EZEKIEL RHOADS. }

October 24, 1795. ¶

Conveyance-Office.

THE ſubſcriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a *Conveyance-Office* on the old Bethlehem road, in Bucks county, New-Britain townſhip, at the place called Shull's tavern, but now occupied by the ſubſcriber, for the purchaſe and ſale of REAL ESTATES. Any perſon who will favour him with their cuſtom, he hopes will find every attention paid to their buſineſs.

JACOB CLEMENS.

October 25, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A FARM, ſituate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceaſed, adjoining lands of John Lindſay, Eſq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe on a never failing ſpring, a frame Barn, ſtables, &c. and 2 ſmall orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the ſign of the White Horſe, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Gideon Irwin, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of October, 1794, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has neither brand or natural mark. She has been advertiſed in the Lancaſter paper, and valued agreeable to law. Any perſon proving their right to the Mare, will be entitled to receive her value, paying all neceſſary coſts, if they apply, in the time the law directs, to the overſeers of the poor in ſaid townſhip.

October 23, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in White clay creek hundred, Newcaſtle county, containing 200 acres, of which 30 acres in Cheſter county adjoining, about 8 acres of meadow, two bearing orchards, and computed to be about 60 acres of woodland.

There are on the premiſes, a large frame houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a never-failing draw well at the door, a ſtone ſpring houſe convenient thereto, a barn and two hay houſes, with ſtabling under, and other buildings; on the other end of the place a log houſe and barn, the whole of the land being well watered, and a large ſtream of water ſufficient almoſt for any kind of water works.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

10th, mo. 21ſt. 1795. ¶

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of John Pugh, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, tanner, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle off and diſcharge their reſpective accounts on or before the firſt day of January next; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day.

JESSE ROBERTS, } Exec'rs.
JOHN LEWIS, }

Oct. 24, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Thurſday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a ſuit of fuſtian clothes and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3412.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1795.

Friday laſt at twelve o'clock, the Governor of this Commonwealth met both Houſes of the Legiſlature in the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE conſtitution has declared, that the Executive Magiſtrate ſhall, from time to time, give to the General Aſſembly Information of the ſtate of the Commonwealth. In the performance of that duty, at the preſent period, I perceive, with ſatisfaction, that a variety of ſubjects occur to gratify your feelings, but none to excite a ſentiment of regret.

The policy hitherto purſued, under the exiſting form of our government, has been uniformly juſtified and rewarded, by the effects which it has produced. Thus, in conſummating the reformation of the Penal Code, one crime alone, deliberate murder, has been left, by your predeceſſors, to experience a ſanguinary puniſhment: And yet, compared with our own ſituation but a few years ago, how obviouſly has the number of crimes decreaſed! Or, compared with the ſituation of other countries, how ſuperior is the degree of ſecurity, which our perſons and property enjoy! The operation of our ſyſtem for extinguiſhing the public debt, and regulating the public finances, has honourably diſcharged the claim of every creditor; and inſtituted, without the aid of a ſingle tax, efficient revenues, for all the legitimate objects of government. The application that has been made of public money, and the encouragement which has been given to private enterprize, for improving the navigation of rivers, and the communication of roads, have already ſo facilitated the intercourſe between the different parts of the State, ſo enhanced the value of its ſoil, and ſo enlarged the ſphere of its commerce, agriculture, and arts, as to evince that the benefits which muſt inevitably flow from our perſeverance in this laudable courſe, can never be too highly eſtimated, nor too anxiouſly explored. It would ſeem, in ſhort, that nothing more is wanting to perfect our ſcheme of municipal policy, than to mitigate the rigour of the laws, reſpecting impriſonment for debt; and to effectuate the conſtitutional injunction for eſtabliſhing ſeminaries of education.

From the laſt mentioned ſource of public and of private proſperity, indeed, our conſtituents will derive thoſe advantages, which (as I have on former occaſions obſerved) are eſſential to the enjoyment and preſervation of all the other bleſſings of their condition. To inſure the reſpect and ſupport of a free people for their government, its nature, operation and uſes muſt be known:—to enable a free people to guard againſt encroachment, or oppreſſion, the boundary of delegated power, and the quality of civil liberty, muſt be underſtood. In monarchies, no inſtrument is more effectual for maintaining an arbitrary dominion, than the ignorance of the ſubjects whom it afflicts; nor even in Republics, has any pretext been more common, for the acquiſition of undue authority, than the incapacity of the citizens to judge for themſelves of public meaſures. Since, therefore, obedience to the laws, the love of order, the cultivation of peace, morality and patriotiſm, are characteriſtics of enlightened minds, you will be eager, I am confident, to diſplay, in the execution of your legiſlative truſt, that auſpicious coincidence of duty, diſpoſition and power, which will inſure, to our poſterity at leaſt, a more general diffuſion of uſeful knowledge.

Contemplating, Gentlemen, our federal aſſociation, and our encreaſing relations with foreign countries, as well by compact as by commerce, it cannot be a matter of indifference, that the liberal policy, to which I have adverted, has commanded univerſal applauſe, and already appears, in ſome of our ſiſter ſtates, to be an object of imitation. The American Union can never, indeed, maintain its juſt rank among other nations, but on the baſis of uniformity and concord, in the political opinions, the moral habits, and the legiſlative ſyſtems, of the various members which compoſe it. Nor, for the purpoſe of preſerving inviolate the conſtitutional boundaries between the federal and ſtate juriſdictions (ſo as to contribute all the energy of the individual, in ſupport of the General government, while each ſhall be protected from the encroachments of the other) can any theory be effectual, unleſs it ſhall be enforced by a free circulation of intelligence, a candid exchange of ſentiments, ſimilarity of principle, and reciprocity of confidence. On the cardinal events, that have hitherto marked our national career, the war for independence, and the adoption of the Federal conſtitution, every ſtate was inſpired by the ſame ſpirit, and has acted with the ſame zeal: In what remains to be done, for conſolidating and harmonizing their intereſts, uſages and purſuits, may we not confidently expect an equal degree of conciliation, co-operation and advantage? The diverſity that ſubſiſts in their codes of criminal law, furniſhes, at leaſt, an opportunity, intereſting to the national juſtice, as well as to our perſonal humanity, for making the experiment. For, it is certainly painful to reflect, that, among a people forming one nation, it often depends on the place, in which a crime is perpetrated, and ſometimes merely on the court in which a proſecution originates, whether an ignominious forfeiture of life, an inferior kind of corporal ſuffrance, or a temporary impriſonment at hard labour, ſhall be the puniſhment inflicted.

The ſucceſs of the example that Pennſylvania has given on this ſubject, will, doubtleſs, recommend any meaſures, which the wiſdom of her government may adopt, to extend its influence. The liberal overtures that ſhe has already made to ſome of her neighbours, for mutually improving their means of intercourſe, by land and by water, may afford, likewiſe, a juſt foundation, for attracting the attention of all her ſiſter ſtates, to ſo inexhauſtible a ſource of national energy and opulence. While, therefore, the Federal Government is occupied in its arduous taſk of general ſuperintendance and controul, it could not, in my judgment, obtain a more efficient auxiliary, than the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a concert, for moulding into order and uniformity, the municipal policy of the ſeveral ſtates, and for rendering the territorial advantages of each, ſubſervient to the intereſts of all. The abſtract importance of the object is ſuficient, however, to claim your notice; and cannot fail, under the auſpices of an enlightened legiſlature, to make the moſt ſalutary impreſſions on the public mind.

For proſecuting every ſpecies of improvement in the domeſtic policy of America, the preſent æra ſeems, indeed, to be propitious, beyond all precedent. To the good fortune of being preſerved from a participation in the ruinous conflict, that has deſolated Europe, we have now to add the felicity of being reſcued from the Indian war, that has ſo long diſturbed the tranquility of our own frontiers. As a natural conſequence of our neutral character, we have been enabled (notwithſtanding the violent and iniquitous interruptions which our trade has undergone) to render the treaſures of the whole world tributary to the proſperity of the Union: As a natural conſequence of our ſtate of peace and freedom, we have been enabled to enrich the population, arts and manufactures of our country with the induſtry and ſkill of thouſands who, flying from the ſcenes of tumult and perſecution, have found an honourable aſylum here. Permit me, then, gentlemen, to remark that the beſt evidence to be given of our deſerving the bounties of a beneficent Providence, will ariſe from the means purſued, in order to preſerve and perpetuate them: but that, above all things it is incumbent on us, at this criſis, to cultivate harmony among ourſelves. On political ſpeculations; on the meaſures of government; a difference of opinion will unavoidably occur: but that difference of opinion ought not to excite animoſity; nor can it juſtify intolerance. For, as it is alike the duty and intereſt of every Citizen, to ſupport the Conſtitution, and to promote the welfare of his country, in candour, it muſt be preſumed, that the motive and the object of every citizen will be the ſame, whatever variance may appear in the means that are projected for accompliſhing them. Let us, therefore, gentlemen, in our public and private characters, uſe every occcaſion to conciliate the minds of our conſtituents towards each other, and towards the governments, that they have eſtabliſhed: Let us warn them equally againſt all uſurpations, that would repreſs the freedom of ſentiment; and all irritations, that would kindle the torch of diſcord. Be aſſured, that of every incident in our political tranſactions; of every viciſſitude in our political ſentiments; the enemies of republicaniſm will always be eager to take a ſiniſter advantage: nor can it be diſguiſed, that at this moment, their invidious hopes are unuſually elate. But, while the citizens of America ſhall continue to demonſtrate a firm conviction, that their ſafety, happineſs, and glory, depend on the maintenance of their Conſtitution and Laws, we can have nothing to apprehend from the abuſe of power, nor from the licentiouſneſs of anarchy.

Proceeding to lay before you, gentlemen, the buſineſs that has been tranſacted, during the receſs of the Legiſlature, I find great pleaſure in ſtating, that the law, which authoriſed the appointment of Commiſſioners to ſurvey and eſtabliſh, upon the north-weſtern frontier of the ſtate, the ſeveral towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren and Waterford, has been compleatly and advantageouſly executed. The tracts of land, deſigned for the uſe of the United States, at Preſque-iſle, have alſo been ſelected and appropriated, to the mutual ſatisfaction of the Federal and State officers employed on the occaſion: but the ruinous condition and inconvenient ſituation of Fort Franklin having induced the expreſſion of a wiſh, on the part of the former, that a more eligible ſcite might be ceded for erecting new fortifications at the mouth of French Creek, I did not heſitate to aſſent, proviſionally, to the propoſition for changing the ground, in perfect confidence that you would approve and confirm it.

Before the Commiſſioners departed from Pittſburgh, the ſymptoms of ſavage hoſtility were ſo alarming, that it became expedient, as well for their protection as for the general ſecurity of the frontiers, to augment the number of ſtate troops by the additional company which (in a caſe of emergency) I was empowered to raiſe. Orders were accordingly iſſued for that purpoſe; but you will perceive, on a peruſal of the documents relating to the ſubject, that every ſtep was taken in concert with the general government, and that no precaution was omitted to prevent an accumulation of uſeleſs expence, or a continuance of the enliſtments beyond the period of actual neceſſity.

The termination of the Indian war, the rapid progreſs of our interior ſettlements, and the eſtabliſhment of garriſons under the authority of the Union, will probably relieve the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania from any future anxiety or expence in protecting the frontiers of the ſtate againſt ſudden invaſions and ſavage hoſtility. There are ſtill, however, many objects in that quarter which will merit an early and conſtant conſideration. The obſtacles which nature has interpoſed to a free communication between the extremes of our territorial juriſdiction, you will, doubtleſs, perſevere in removing, as far as it is practicable, by the aſſiſtance of induſtry and art. Permit me to repeat, indeed, that no other means can effectually aſſimilate the intereſts and ſentiments of a community ſo ſeparated and diſperſed. Among the various cauſes to which the late diſturbances in the weſtern counties may be aſcribed, the want of that free communication to which I allude, and the conſequent ignorance of the inhabitants reſpecting the opinions that prevailed in different parts of the commonwealth, ought not to be ſuppreſſed or diſregarded. In expreſſing, likewiſe, the gratification which we muſt now derive from viewing the perfect reſtoration of order, and an exemplary ſubmiſſion to the authority of the laws, in the ſame counties, the remark that I have made will acquire additional illuſtration and force; for, beſides the attonement, proceeding from a juſt ſenſe of error, and the gratitude due to a generous forgiveneſs of offences, we cannot heſitate to pronounce, that the opportunity of obſerving the patriotic ſpirit that was excited—of hearing the virtuous ſentiments that were avowed in vindication of the conſtitutional meaſures of Government, muſt have been greatly inſtrumental in producing ſo honourable a change. But, independent of this general conſideration of its moral and political effects, you cannot fail to obſerve, that the object which is thus recommended to your attention, becomes daily more intereſting, on account of the channels that are conſtantly multiplying for the tranſportation of our products to diſtant markets, through the medium of other ſtates.

The neceſſity of taking ſeaſonable precautions to protect the rights of property, and to prevent violations of the public peace, is another object of conſiderable importance, in relation to the uncultivated lands in the weſtern and northern diſtricts of the ſtate. From the information which I have received, it appears that the intruſion of real or pretended ſettlers, without titles, has already occaſioned great diſcontent, and threatens to become a permanent ſource of feud and litigation. I have been induced to believe, indeed, that the law, in requiring an actual and continued ſettlement upon lands for ſome years before a patent ſhall iſſue in favour of the purchaſer, contributes to increaſe the evil that is complained of, without producing the benefit for which the ſtipulation was originally introduced. You will, however, Gentlemen, inveſtigate the ſubject in all its operations; and the experience that has reſulted from a ſimilar ſtate of things at a former period, will enable you, not only to calculate the more general inconveniences that are likely to enſue on the preſent occaſion, but to deviſe the moſt effectual means for preventing their occurrence.

In connection with the preceding object, I think it incumbent upon me to inform you, that a judicial opinion has lately been pronounced in the Circuit Court, by which the act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, for confirming the title of the Connecticut claimants to certain lands in Luzerne county has been deemed unconſtitutional and void—You will excuſe me, Gentlemen, in adding, that this deciſion ſeems to afford a favourable opportunity for terminating the unhappy and protracted controverſy, in reſpect to thoſe lands. Whatever may have been the merits of the caſe, on the original queſtions of juriſdiction and title, the interpoſition of the Legiſlature muſt at leaſt be conſidered as declaratory of their ſenſe, that the public welfare required, in this inſtance, a departure from the rigid diſpenſations of the law. Thus, although (in conformity to the opinion of the court) the act of the General Aſſembly could not deſtroy or impair the rights of the Pennſylvania claimants, and though the act which made that attempt was, in fact, repealed, yet we find the Legiſlature ſo pledged to accompliſh an amicable and ſatisfactory arrangement, that what was at firſt a matter of mere policy, may now be regarded as, in ſome degree, obligatory on the faith and honour of the ſtate. If, therefore, the ſubject ſhould appear in the ſame light to you, I am perſuaded it will be practicable to make a reaſonable compromiſe with either of the contending parties; nor can our conſtituents, in general, withhold their approbation of any meaſure calculated finally to extinguiſh a feud that has for ſo many years diſturbed and diſcredited their government.

In order to obtain the full benefit of eſtabliſhing towns and garriſons on our frontiers, you will readily admit the expediency of adding to the other improvements that have been ſuggeſted, an immediate ſale of the reſerved tracts of land contiguous to the ſeveral eſtabliſhments. Unleſs this ſhall ſpeedily be done, either encroachments will be made on the property of the ſtate, or the agricultural ſettlements will be ſo diſtant from the towns and garriſons, as to deſtroy that mutual ſupport which is eſſential to the intereſt and proſperity of the reſpective objects. The ſame conſideration, however, will dictate the propriety of dividing the reſerved tracts, into plantations of a convenient extent, and of making the ſale on moderate terms, to actual ſettlers only.

The Secretary is directed to lay before you, Gentlemen, the reſult of a general review of the progreſs which has been made, in executing the various contracts, relating to the improvement of our roads and inland navigation. From this document you will perceive, that although the appropriations have, in many inſtances, been inadequate to their object; yet that, upon the whole, the public money has been faithfully and beneficially expended by the reſpective Contractors To render the benefits permanent, however, it will, perhaps, be found œconomical to make a further advance; and even to ſupply ſome of the townſhips, through which our principal communications lie, with better funds for improving and repairing the roads, than their own ſcanty reſources can be expected to furniſh. But the public utility of the Turnpike road (which, according to the report of the Managers, has been compleated) between the city of Philadelphia, and the borough of Lancaſter, will ſoon, I am confident, be ſo apparent, as to remove every prejudice againſt ſimilar undertakings; particularly in the neighbourhood of our capital. If, indeed, during the deliberations of the preſent ſeſſion, the ſubject ſhould be inveſtigated, you will, undoubtedly, conſider whether it will be adviſeable, in future, to veſt the ſuperintendance and emoluments of any highway, permanently and abſolutely in a private company; ſince the public accommodation, in matters of this kind, ought certainly to be promoted, on the loweſt ſcale of public expence.

The Commiſſioners, who were appointed to fix the proper places for the county towns of Somerſet and Lycoming, have performed that ſervice. For the former, they have choſen Bruner's-town, changing its name to that of the county: and for the latter, they have deſignated, in general terms, that part of Roſs's farm (ſituated between Loyalſock and Lycoming creeks) which lies between the great road and the river Suſquehanna; leaving the preciſe ſpot, on which the public buildings ſhall be erected, to the diſcretion of the county commiſſioners.

The agents, employed in diſtributing the public gratuity to diſtreſſed and neceſſitous French emigrants, have, likewiſe, executed their truſt with a care and fidelity, happily correſponding with the benevolence of the grant. From their report you will perceive the extent of the relief that has been afforded; and, let me add, that, connected with the ſympathy, which the approaching inclement ſeaſon is calculated to inſpire, there will be found ſufficient inducements to continue for ſome time longer this exerciſe of legiſlative bounty; whoſe unfortunate objects are, in general, deſtitute of every other reſource, for procuring the neceſſaries and comforts of life.

The papers that reſpect Metoxen, the Oneida Indian, for whoſe education and maintenance proviſion was made by law, will ſhew that every ſtep was taken to accompliſh, in the moſt œconomical manner, the deſign of the Legiſlature. It appears, however, that, owing to ſome caſualty in the Indian's family, and other circumſtances perfectly conſiſtent with a grateful ſenſe of the favours that were conferred on him, he has choſen, for the preſent, to decline the patronage of the ſtate, and to return to his own nation.

If you ſhall find an opportunity, Gentlemen, during the preſent ſeſſion, to enter upon general improvements, in the ſeveral departments of our government, permit me to refer to my former communications, for many ſubjects that have appeared, in my opinion, highly intereſting to our political œconomy. In the judicial department, there is ſtill wanting a delegation of equitable powers. The ſtate courts, according to their preſent conſtitution are, in many caſes, I underſtand, embarraſſed for the means of adminiſtering adequate and complete juſtice, on account of the ſtrict forms and principles of the common law. As the Federal Courts, indeed, are veſted with competent equitable powers, it would ſeem neceſſary, to the attainment of that uniformity, which I have ſtrenuouſly recommended, that a mere difference in the tribunals ſhould not be allowed to make an eſſential difference in the mode, or the extent of a judicial remedy. Beſides, the conſtitution evidently contemplates the enlargement of juriſdiction to which I allude; as well as the eſtabliſhment of a form of action, for bringing ſuits againſt the commonwealth; and therefore, both objects will, no doubt, command a ſeaſonable and ſalutary ſhare of your attention.

How far the intereſts of our commerce would be benefited by the revival of the Bankrupt Laws, you will judge; and perhaps the proſpect of receiving from the wiſdom of Congreſs a general ſyſtem for the United States, may ſupercede the neceſſity of your legiſlating at this time upon the ſubject. It may not be inexpedient, however, to take into your conſideration the law relating to our commercial paper currency and marine inſurances, in order to place thoſe important objects on a clear and ſtable foundation. For the encouragement of navigation, as well as for the ſake of the public health, permit me likewiſe, to remind you, that the inſtitution of a Naval Hoſpital, to be connected with the Health-Office, will require but little public expence, though it will confer a great public benefit.

The calamity which recently afflicted the city of New-York, and the town of Norfolk, (and upon the ceſſation of which permit me cordially to congratulate you) rendered it proper to exerciſe the cautionary authority given by law, for the purpoſe of prohibiting all intercourſe, between places infected with contagious diſeaſes and the city of Philadelphia. On this occaſion, however, ſome doubts were entertained, in reſpect to the means which might be lawfully purſued, to enforce the prohibition; and, therefore, as the nature of the caſe evidently requires a ſtrict and ſummary proceeding, it may be adviſeable during the preſent ſeſſion, to remove all ambiguity in the exiſting act, and to provide more ſpeedy and effectual remedies againſt a violation, or an evaſion of thoſe regulations, which, in ſuch exigencies, are indiſpenſable for the ſafety and tranquility of the public. A report from the Inſpectors of the Health-Office (which will likewiſe be laid before you) juſtly complains of the inconveniencies that have occurred, in the courſe of diſcharging their duty, for the want of a competent fund to maintain the inſtitution; and the object is certainly of ſufficient importance to require immediate conſideration.

The improvement of our militia law, has been a conſtant topic in my communications to the General Aſſembly; but its claim to legiſlative attention continues undiminiſhed. A ſtatement of the numerous defects, which have already produced great embarraſſment, and which muſt continue to defeat every expectation of ſyſtem and energy in this important department, will be found upon your records. I ſhall, therefore, only obſerve, generally, that for the purpoſes of organization, armament and diſcipline, it has become indiſpenſable to enforce obedience to the law by higher penalties; to obtain ſervices by more adequate compenſations; to enſure ſkill by more frequent exerciſes; and to prevent a want of arms and ammunition, by eſtabliſhing public magazines and arſenals in convenient diſtricts.

The proper officers will lay before, you, Gentlemen, all the details relating to the public finances; but, in the mean time, it may be uſeful to inform you, that, agreeably to the directions of the act of the 17th of April laſt, there have been purchaſed, for the uſe of the ſtate, a ſum of 83,469 dollars and 83 cents, in ſix per cent ſtock, at par; and a ſum of 3 6,825 dollars and 21 cents, in deferred ſtock, at leſs than the rate preſcribed, for 226,830 dollars and 3 cents:—the whole diſburſement, on the occaſion, amounting in ſpecie to the ſum of 310,299 dollars and 86 cents. From this encreaſe of our capital, we ſhall draw an immediate intereſt of about 5000 dollars; which, however, will be augmented, as ſoon as the deferred ſtock becomes productive, to an intereſt of about 24,000 dollars. Adding, therefore, the latter ſum, to the probable profit, annually accruing from the public property, in the Bank of Pennſylvania (which has hitherto been equal to 100,000 dollars) the certain and permanent income of the ſtate, ariſing from its exiſting pecuniary capital, will amount to 124,000 dollars.

But, even to this funded capital, a great acceſſion may reaſonably be expected, from a prudent management of our contingent revenues. The emoluments of the Land-Office, which, between the 1ſt of January and the 31ſt of October laſt, have yielded a ſum of 73,182 dollars and 7 cents, and the collection of the arrearage of ſtate taxes, which, during the ſame term, has yielded a ſum of 2,562 dollars and 82 cents, muſt continue to be highly important, for a conſiderable period longer. The annual product of the ordinary revenues, ariſing from taxes, on ſales at auction, on tavern and marriage licences, and from the fees received in various public offices, may fairly be eſtimated, independent of the obviouſly growing value, at the ſum of 40,000 dollars. And, beſides theſe ſupplies, the treaſury will eventually be enriched by the accumulation of the monies iſſued on loan, in purſuance of the act of the eleventh of April 1793; by the reimburſement of the monies advanced for the United States, on account of the weſtern expedition; and, in ſhort, by the operation of various other miſcellaneous reſources, which the official reports from the department of accounts will particularly exhibit.

From this review, it appears then, that the ſtate is in poſſeſſion of effective means, for aſſuring a conſtant income of 164,000 dollars, excluſive of the unappropriated monies, that muſt periodically accumulate in the treaſury. On the other hand, the only permanent incumbrance on our revenues, ariſes from the neceſſary expences of government; which, including a charge for current militia ſervices, and a charge for maintaining the police of the port of Philadelphia, may, in the aggregate, be eſtimated at 130,000 dollars. The penſion liſt, however, will continue, annually, for ſome years, to claim about 10,000 dollars; and of the public debt, there remain to be redeemed, on the application of the reſpective creditors, a ſum of 4,311 dollars and 45 cents, in the three per cent and deferred Purparts, and a ſum of £21,204 : 18 : 1 in the funded and depreciation certificates.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have forborne to add to the enumeration of incumbrances upon our Revenues, either the loan of £20,000 (on which there is due a balance of about 40,000 dollars) obtained from the Bank of North America for the purpoſe of accommodating, with ſuitable buildings, the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, on their arrival in this City; or the amount of 2,054 dollars and 63 cents in Certificates iſſued for claims, that have been liquidated during the receſs of the Legiſlature; as, I preſume, that you will take the preſent opportunity to ſatisfy both thoſe objects. In relation to the firſt, however, I ſhall direct to be laid before you, the report of the Agents, who have ſuperintended the erection of the houſe, intended for the uſe of the Preſident; and permit me to remark, that as the exorbitant riſe in the expence of building, has rendered it impracticable to execute the deſign of the Legiſlature, with the ſums hitherto appropriated, the ſtricteſt œconomy requires, that an additional grant ſhould be made, to prevent the ſtructure's remaining in its preſent unfiniſhed and expoſed condition.

The humane inſtitutions of Philadelphia, have long been an honour to our capital, and have uniformly enjoyed the bounty and patronage of the Legiſlature. It is with great chearfulneſs, therefore, that I undertake to preſent to your conſideration, a memorial from the Managers of the Pennſylvania hoſpital, deſcribing the inſufficiency of their funds, for relieving the unfortunate objects, who daily claim their charitable care and protection. The rapid increaſe of the inhabitants of the ſtate muſt neceſſarily, indeed, occaſion a proportionate increaſe of thoſe afflictions, which the hoſpital was particularly deſigned to alleviate; and ſuch hitherto has been the exemplary management of the funds and œconomy of the inſtitution, that you will not heſitate, I am perſuaded to regard this application for pecuniary aid as perfectly entitled to your attention and confidence.

For the ordinary expences of government, and for the encouragement of public improvements, you will doubtleſs provide with your accuſtomed liberality. It only remains therefore, to inform you, that the balance of ſpecie in the Treaſury, at this time, amounts to 86,171 dollars and five cents, to which the half yearly dividends on our public ſtock will ſhortly be added. There is, likewiſe, a quantity of paper money collected, that you will, of courſe, direct to be deſtroyed.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having inſtructed the Secretary of the commonweath to preſent to you the papers explanatory of the various ſubjects that I have mentioned, permit me to aſſure you that I ſhall be happy, by every other means in my power, to facilitate and expedite the buſineſs of the ſeſſion. The harmonious operation of the ſeveral departments of our government, has, hitherto, indeed, been eminently uſeful, and may, I truſt, be regarded as an honourable pledge for the continuance of mutual confidence and conſideration. The influence of ſuch an example is incalculable in its extent, and in its advantages, ſpreading from the ſtate to the Union—from the adminiſtration of public affairs, to all the purſuits and enjoyments of ſocial life. Independent, likewiſe, of the ſtrict objects of the legiſlative truſt, it is a matter of ſerious importance to our conſtituents, that their repreſentatives, by periodically aſſembling at the common ſeat of trade and information, are enabled to explore, aſcertain and diſſeminate, that knowledge, which is neceſſary to the performance of the civil obligations, and to the prſervation of the civil rights of the community. But it has already been remarked, that whatever way we look, the proſpect ſeems to brighten and expand. By proſecuting, therefore, the taſk that is aſſigned to us, with a zealous co-operation, in our private, as well as public characters, we ſhall be entitled to indulge the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs; and cannot fail to eſtabliſh the honour of the Government, on its only durable foundation—the happineſs and confidence of the people.

(Signed) *THOMAS MIFFLIN.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1795.

BOSTON, November 24.

As our Treaty with Algiers will open and ſecure to us the valuable trade to the Streights, we think all articles of intelligence, which relate to our imports from, or exports to the Mediterranean, of importance.

A letter from Malaga, in Spain, to a gentleman in England, dated July 18, ſays, "The Vineyards promiſe tolerable in ſome parts of the country, but in others they are very bare of fruit, and tho' we flattered ourſelves in the ſeaſon with having a copious vintage, it is now generally thought it will be a good deal leſs than the laſt. The ſuperbundant rains we have had during the ſpring, vitiated the vines, had occaſioned a great exuberance of branches, but not of fruit, and beſides a good deal has dropped off by bad weather. The crop of Moſbetel Raiſins will be particularly ſcanty, as certain worms called here Pulgons have deſtroyed a great deal of that fruit, which it is expected will be very dear. The crop of Almonds will be more plentiful than the laſt. The Lemon and Orange gardens bear a good aſpect, having been well nouriſhed by ſeaſonable rains, The Figtrees promiſe equally well, and the Olive gardens afford a proſpect of an abundant recolm of oil. The Sumaque fields are in a proſperous way. Our harveſt of grain is the moſt abundant we have had theſe many years."

A copy of a letter from Samuel Calder, priſoner at Algiers, to Mr. David Pierce, junr. merchant of this town, dated Algiers, Sept. 8, 1795.

Sir,

"I am happy to inform you, that on the 3d inſtant, Joſeph Donnaldſon, Eſq; Ambaſſador from the United States, arrived at this city, and on the 4th had his firſt audience with the Dey, and on the 5th ſettled and concluded a peace with him, which was announced the ſame day by the diſcharge of 21 guns from the marine battery, and hoiſted the American colours on board of a veſſel in the harbour—but I am ſorry to add, that it will be two months before we expect to get our irons off, as there is not, at this time, any veſſel to put the unfortunate victims on board. It will yet take ſome time, before there can be any thing done with the other regencies of Tunis and Tripoli; however, I make no doubt it will all be accompliſhed by the next ſpring, ſo as the American flag will be free in theſe ſeas.

"I am in hopes by the time this comes to hand, that we ſhall be on our paſſage home."

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 21.

Yeſterday arrived in the brig Hariot, Capt. Young, in 60 days from Southampton, (Eng.) where ſhe was carried by a Britiſh cruizer.—Capt. Young was paid the firſt coſt of his cargo, with ten per cent. and freight, in government bills at three months ſight.

At Pomfret, on Tueſday laſt, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Clark's, about 6 years of age, was murdered by a young Negro girl. The remainder of the family being abſent, the child and negroe were at play, when the latter taking ſome offence, cut the child's throat from ear to ear with a caſe knife. She then went to a neighbour's, where Mr. Clark was, and told him a man was in the houſe cutting the child's throat. Mr Clark inſtantly ran home, accompanied by ſome other perſons, and found the child lying dead on the hearth, but no perſon in the houſe. A jury of inqueſt was ſummoned, and the girl, on examination, confeſſed the fact.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Terrible Conflagration.

Yeſterday morning, at about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in a work-ſhop, being the back building of a houſe belonging to Charles Gardner, No. 48, Fair-ſtreet, oppoſite the North Church, occupied by John Gilmore, Cabinet-maker, whoſe loſs is very conſiderable.

From thence it communicated to the adjoining buildings, each way, with ſuch unrelenting fury, that it was not in the power of our ſkilful and indefatigable firemen to ſtop its rage, until eight houſes were entirely deſtroyed, and three others very much damaged, viz.

At the corner of William and Fair-ſtreets, John Richardſon, tenant; belonging to the widow White.

Next door, Jacob Hart, ſhop-keeper, tenant; alſo Mrs. White.

Next door, George Robinſon, printer and bookſeller, tenant; property of Michael Price—greateſt part of the property deſtroyed.

Next door, widow Wright, boarding houſe; in which lived alſo Archibald and Alexander Robinſon, minature painters and limners, and a French taylor, tenant; alſo property of M. Price.

Next door, another tenement, alſo property of Michael Price, occupied by and a ſchool miſtreſs.

Next door, lately finiſhed in a taſty ſtile, property of Benjamin Crookſhank, cabinet and chair maker, occupied by himſelf.

Next door, Benjamin Carr, muſical inſtrument maker, alſo property of Benjamin Crookſhank.

Next to Gillmore's, in Fair-ſtreet, Philip Sykes, ſhoemaker, tenant; property of the Moravian Church.

In the rear of this, two other houſes, alſo property of the Moravian Church.

The greateſt loſers in this melancholy accident, are, Mrs. White, Mr. Price, Mr. Crookſhank, and the Moravian Church.—The loſs of goods and furniture was alſo great, and cannot be aſcertained at preſent.

It is ſaid that the fire was occaſioned by the cramming a ſtove full of ſhavings, and leaving it to go to breakfaſt—a circumſtance which ſhould operate as a warning to all others who uſe ſtoves in their work-ſhops.

The firemen and citizens gave freſh proofs of their expertneſs on this occaſion.

Other Accidents.

Laſt Monday, Capt. Van Lenvener, in his ſloop returning to Red Hook, was unhappily knocked overboard and drowned.

Same day a Kinderhook ſloop was diſmaſted and ſunk oppoſite Weſt Point.

Same day a ſloop and a ſchooner were overſet, and two men drowned, near the ſame place.

Yeſterday morning arrived and came to an anchor before the city, the Engliſh frigate Thetis, Capt Cochran, of 44 guns, and the frigate Huſſar, Capt. Barriſford, of 32 guns, from Halifax; as the Thetis came to anchor, ſhe ſaluted the fort with fifteen guns, which was returned from the fortification on Governor's iſland.

For the Daily Advertiſer.

Mr. Childs,

The following correſpondence between Mr. Abraham Gurlin, of Southwark, Philadelphia, and the Mayor of this city, diſcovers ſuch exalted benevolence and ſympathy in the inhabitants of that place, towards the citizens of this city, in their late diſtreſs, as well merit public notice; you will therefore pleaſe to give it a place in your paper.

A Citizen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1795.

Sir,

The inhabitants of Southwark, Philadelphia, have regarded the ſufferings of their fellow citizens of New-York, with ſympathetic concern; and the more eſpecially as they themſelves have but recently ſuffered a ſimilar calamity. With the moſt lively emotion of joy, they hear of the reſtoration of health to the inhabitants of your city; but they are ſenſible that the condition of the poor in your city muſt, at this time, be peculiarly calamitous; and they think it an important duty to aſſiſt any fellow citizen in diſtreſs. Under theſe impreſſions, they have collected the ſum of five hundred and five dollars and twenty five cents, which they have directed me to tranſmit to you, for the uſe of the indigent ſufferers in your city, from the late malignant fever.

I am Sir, with reſpect,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ABRAHAM GURLIN.

Richard Varick, Eſq;
Mayor of New-York.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1795.

SIR,

A few days ago I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 6th inſtant, covering a draft on the bank of New-York in my favour, for the ſum of 505 dollars and 25 cents, as a donation from the inhabitants of Southwark, Philadelphia, for the uſe of the indigent ſufferers in this city by the late malignant fever.

I have laid your letter with its contents before the Common Council of this city; and it is with the moſt lively pleaſure that I can comply with their requeſt, by making in their name, and in behalf of my afflicted and ſuffering fellow-citizens, their grateful acknowledgements to your humane fellow-citizens of Southwark, as well for the aid of a very handſome benevolence, as for the very intereſting and ſympathetic concern they have manifeſted on this, to us, calamitous occaſion; and to you, ſir, particularly, for the friendly and feeling manner in which you have pleaſed to communicate this act of their generoſity.—Your benevolence will be duly applied to the relief of its proper objects.

We do, with gratitude, acknowledge the divine hand, who hath touched the hearts of many of our fellow-citizens in this and other ſtates, with a feeling for our diſtreſſes, ſo as to induce them to contribute to the relief of our afflicted citizens who are labouring under the effects of the late epidemic, and whoſe wants are already numerous, and will, in the enſuing cold and expenſive ſeaſon, become extremely painful and embarraſſing.

It is with pleaſure I inform you, that the Almighty Diſpenſer of good and evil has in his own time, and in his great wiſdom and goodneſs, thought proper to remove the fatal diſeaſe from our doors, and to permit terror and alarm to ſubſide, our abandoned dwellings to be re-occupied by their fugitive tenants, and our deſerted ſtreets, again to experience the preſence of the buſy merchant, tradeſman, and labourer, and great general health to pervade every rank of my fellow citizens.

We have great cauſe moſt ardently to wiſh and pray, that the inhabitants of this and our ſiſter city, may never again incur or experience the frowns of an offended God, or with terror and diſmay to witneſs the ravages of deſolating peſtilential diſeaſe or any other of thoſe dreadful inſtruments of his avenging juſtice.

I have the honor to be,

with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

RICHARD VARICK.

Mr. Abraham Gurlin, Southwark, Philadelphia.

Dec. 5. A letter from the Preſident of the Weſtern Canal Company mentions, that the ſum of 33l. 3s. 3d. had already been received for toll at the Little Falls, between the 17th and 25th of November laſt—this muſt be pleaſing information to the ſtockholders. It is ſuppoſed that the receipt from the ſame ſcource the enſuing year, will amount to 2000l. and upwards, and muſt annually increaſe.

ALBANY, November 27.

We haſten to communicate the following intereſting letter, from Mr. De Zeng, to his friend in this city.

Little Falls, Nov. 21, 1795.

Dear Sir.

On the 17th inſt. I had the pleaſure of paſſing through the Lock and Canal at this place: Several hundred anxious ſpectators were preſent, (although it was a rainy day). On this intereſting and pleaſing occaſion, we embarked, 25 in number, including Mr. Weſton, the chief engineer, on board of a boat, calculated to carry ten tons burthen, at the lower lock, and had eight tons of merchandize on board, the property of Mr. John Porteous, we aſcended three locks, and then gave three hearty cheers, and were anſwered by the gratified ſpectators; then ſailed along the new canal, oppoſite Mr. Porteous's houſe and gave three more cheers;—from whence we continued our courſe through the grand lock, into the Mohawk-river above the falls, and then returned to Mr. Porteous's houſe, to partake of an excellent dinner. I am happy to add, that the workmanſhip, for ſtrength and goodneſs, appears equal to any I have ſeen in Europe; and as this is the firſt work of the kind completed in this weſtern world, the adventurers have every encouragement to perſevere in this glorious enterprize, as their revenue muſt increaſe with the increaſe of the population of the country, although the expences have been great.

Loaded boats of various ſizes have been paſſing and repaſſing for theſe three days paſt; and it will be of great utility before winter ſets in. Boats will probably paſs through the whole canal in about twenty minutes, after ſome ſmall additional improvements are made to the embarkments, which cannot well be done at this late ſeaſon of the year.

PRINCETON, Dec. 5.

" Laſt evening, between the hours of ten and eleven, the academy of this place was diſcovered to be in flames; but ſuch were the exertions of the inhabitants, that it was ſpeedily ſuppreſſed; but not before the greateſt part of the roof was conſumed. From the quarter from which the fire originated, it was obvious that it could not be the effect of accident; but the attempt of ſome daring incendiary, for the diſcovery of whom, or his inſtigators, the truſtees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars. The zeal which the citizens diſcovered on this occaſion, for the ſupport and protection of this ſeminary, does them the higheſt honour; for, though the damage was very conſiderable, ſuch was their activity, that in the courſe of one day, it was completely repaired."

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 1.

Monday arrived here the Ship Hamilton, Capt. Farrel, from Bermuda, where he had been ſent ſome time ſince by the Britiſh cruiſers, and had his cargo condemned. He left at Bermuda when he ſailed (the 12th of November) the following veſſels:

Ship Two Friends, Williams—to ſail immediately.

Snow John and Joſeph, Huie—libelled.

Brig Sally, Logan, Philadelphia—veſſel and cargo condemned.

Brig Charlotte, Dolton, Charleſtown, cargo cleared—veſſel condemned.

Ship Druid, Gardner, Charleſtown, in ballaſt—cleared.

Brig Pomona, Crocket, Philadelphia; tried but the decree not given in.

Brig Hector, Conner, Philadelphia, veſſel and cargo condemned.

Ship Somerſet, Miller, New-York, veſſel and cargo condemned.

With a number of other veſſels, the names not recollected.

The Bermudians continue their piratical depredations with increaſed ſpirit. Two new privateers were put into commiſſion a ſhort time before Capt. Farrel ſailed.

Philadelphia, December 9.

Yeſterday being the day fixed for the meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives aſſembled at the State-Houſe in this city; and each houſe formed a quorum.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and the Hon. Col. Dayton, of New-Jerſey, was elected; after which John Beckley, Eſq; was choſen Clerk, Joſeph Wheaton, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms, Thomas Claxton, Eſq; Door-keeper, and Thomas Dunn, Aſſiſtant Door-keeper.

On Wedneſday laſt, a detachment of 160 of the troops in the ſervice of the United States, under the command of Captain Eaton, embarked on board the brigs Waſhington and Sally, and ſailed for St. Mary's, Georgia. The ſame day they paſſed Fort Mifflin, and received a ſalute of 15 guns, and three cheers, from the garriſon, commanded by Lieutenant Tolman.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe of the firſt reputation in Malaga, dated the 26th September, 1795.

" The chief motive of the preſent is to communicate to you, that all differences between the States and the Emperor of Morocco and the Dey of Algiers are now fully adjuſted, in a manner that gives us reaſon to believe their friendſhip will not again be interrupted; as alſo that your flag may now navigate theſe ſeas for the ſpace of one year without Mediterranean paſſes; after which period they muſt be provided with ſaid protection."

List of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, Nov. 28, 1795.

A.

JAMES Anderſon, Dr. Francis Alliſon, John Alcorn, Thomas Anderſon.

B. Robert Barr, John Barr, David Bleakly, James Blellock, John Blee, Murtagh Bradley, (2)

C. *To the care of* Allen Cunningham, John Clelland, John Culbertſon, John Clarke *or* Hugh Jordan.

D. Lewellin Davis, Joſhua Davis, Barnabas Dickſon.

E. Catharine Engan.

F. Robert Filſon, Hugh Frew (2.) James Fradenick.

G. James Given, William Gallagher, *or* John M'Leeſe, Robert Graham.

H. James Halmilton, Robert Huſton, (2) Francis Haman.

K. Eleanor Kilbreath, James Kirkpatrick.

L. Joſeph Luckey, Eſq; Thomas Lunn, Iſaac Levis, Middletown; Thomas Law, David Love.

M. Samuel M'Cullough, James Moor, Henry Madden, (2); Ephraim Morton, James Moor Eſquire, John M'Connaugh, Agneſs M'Glahlon, Adam M'Glaughlin, Jn. M'Murray, Alexander M'Mullan.

O. John O'Neal.

P. Polly Potter.

R. Col. Robinſon (2) John Rankin, Weſt Cheſter; Elizabeth Reed James Randals, James Roberts, Thomas Richiſon.

S. Ebenezer Stott, Eſq; John Scott, Robert Smith.

T. William Thompſon, Weſt-Nantmill.

W. Widow Worth, Doe-Run, James Walker, Joſhua Weaver, Weſt-Cheſter.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, proprietor of the Lancaſter Stage, had taken a certain *Peter Stein* for one month, into his ſervice, as ſtage driver, but as the ſaid Peter Stein has deſerted his ſervice before the expiration of the abovementioned time, without previouſly giving information, ſo that, had not Mr. Adam Hendel, innkeeker, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, obtained another driver to ſaid ſtage, it would have had to remain in Philadelphia, to the great diſadvantage of the ſubſcriber: as it further appears that the ſaid Peter Stein, without giving proper notice of diſcontinuing his ſervice, has alſo taken with him the ſum of *One Hundred* and *Twenty Dollars*, which he was obligated to deliver; therefore any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Peter Stein, and ſecure him in any gaol in the United States, ſo that he may become anſwerable for his conduct, ſhall receive the reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, from the ſubſcriber.

Peter Stein is about 6 feet high, has fair hair, and a long meagre face; his cloathing is unknown.

FREDERICK DORSH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Milſtone, Sommerſet county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 3d day of October, a Negro LAD, named NED, 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſmoth ſkin, tolerably black, with a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, has likewiſe a ſmall one on his upper lip; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwer, and ſpeaks quick; had on when he went away, a ſhort lappelled blue coattee, with large metal buttons, a brown cloth jacket and trowſers; it is thought he will change his apparel; he went away with a Negro man belonging to Abraham Hunt, of Trenton, who ſince has been taken, and ſays he parted with the aforeſaid Negro near Buckingham, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, by applying to *Lewis Bender*, inkeeper, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the ſum of *Twenty Dollars*, with reaſonable charges, or the above reward if brought home to the ſubſcriber at Millſtone.

HENRY DISBRON.

December 4, 1795. *

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, near Swedeſborough, Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, an apprentice lad, named William Elliott, about five feet ten inches high, ſtout built, long black hair, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a clouded green coat, light coloured ſurtout, with metal buttons, and high crown hat. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid run-away, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL OGDEN.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. *ROBERT SHANNON*, late of Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH SHANNON,
THOMAS SHANNON, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 2, 1795. * 4 w.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *WILLIAM IRWIN*, late of Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

SARAH IRWIN,
GEORGE HEINLEIN, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 4, 1795. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *CORNELIUS VANDERSDELL*, late of Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, that they make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known, in order for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH MILLARD, Adminiſtrator.

Nov. 30, 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 1ſt of October laſt, a brindle Bull, ſuppoſed to be four years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a half crop off each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROGER DAVIS.

December 2d, 1795. §

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. November, a dark bay Mare riſing 5 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, a white noſe, and her hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM HUEY.

Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter
county, Nov. 29, 1795. †

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of 85 acres limeſtone land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Ridge road through Norriſtown to Reading, with a good ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, with four rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a good garret, and cellars under the whole, a ſmall houſe, 16 feet ſquare, a ſtone barn, 36 feet ſquare, with ſtables at each end, a ſtone ſhed, ſhingled with cedar, two ſprings of good water near the kitchen, and a draw-well of water, 6 acres of bottom and upland meadow, 10 acres of land ſowed with red clover feed, in good order, the fences have all been lately built new, and in tolerable repair. An orchard of 152 apple-trees and a number of Peach-trees, together with 12 acres of fine thriving young timber. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms of ſale and an indiſputable title made by PETER MATHER.

Nov. 28th 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willis-town, Cheſter county, on the 12th inſt. a grey HORSE, about 15 years old, he is about 14 and an half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JACOB VOGDES.

Nov. 23. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in March laſt, a bay Horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and the near hind foot white. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ABRAHAM SMITH.

November 26, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan Jones, late of the townſhip of Newtown, and county of Delaware, blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to Jesse Williams, No. 6, Laurel-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or Isaac Williams, in Williſtown, Cheſter county, adminiſtrators, or Jane Jones, widow of the deceaſed.

Tenth Month 28th, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 15th day of December next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and within the limits of Weſt-Cheſter, being the ſame whereon Daniel Hoopes, deceaſed formerly lived, containing 149 acres and 93 perches, more or leſs: there are on ſaid premiſes a ſtone houſe and kitchen, a log barn and ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone milk-houſe, and a well of good water at the door, a large apple orchard, and other fruit trees of various kinds, a good proportion of wood land and meadow, all well watered for ſaid farm. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the ſame by applying to one of the ſubſcribers, on ſaid premiſes. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

WILLIAM BENNET,
JABEZ HOOPES.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion on the 1ſt day of April next.

November 12, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid *ISAAC VASTINE* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES, } *Aſſignees.*
GEORGE FRANTZ. }

October 22d 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.

Five tracts on Will's creek.

Two tracts on Gladden's Run.

Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinſon's mill, and ſeven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley townſhip, and about 00 poles northward from the line dividing Pennſylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, ſouth Front ſtreet. 6w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Roxborough, in the county of Philadelphia, about nine miles from the city, near Loyd Jones's paper mill on the river Schuylkill, a middle ſized RED COW, with a white face, and ſome white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ WILLIAM LEVERING, Jun.

N. B. The Cow was taken up Auguſt 25th 1795.

BRIGGS & KELLY,

At their Store, No. 5, North Second-ſtreet,

IN ADDITION to their former aſſortment of *dry goods*, have juſt received per the Glaſgow, from Dublin, a few boxes of well aſſorted 7-8ths and yard wide Irish Linens, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit. *

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, *Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of*

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber at the Green Tree in Fourth-ſtreet, on the 31ſt of October laſt, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, A RED and WHITE HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov 12th 1795. §

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

NOTICE,

THE co-partnerſhip of William Boyd and James M'Cully expired agreeable to contract, and was by mutual conſent diſſolved, on the ſixth day of Auguſt laſt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid late firm, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt it, are deſired to render their accounts to James M'Cully, in order for ſettlement.

WILLIAM BOYD.
JAMES M'CULLY.

N. B. Said M'Cully carries on the buſineſs of the late firm.

Little Britain, Nov. 8th 1765.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Isaac Dutton, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers, living in Upper-Chicheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

JOHN TALBOT, } Executors.
CALEB EYRE, }

11th Mo. 4th, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 2 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to John M'Collister in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to William H. Tod, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia or to Samuel Sharp, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray Horse, about three years old, a dark bay, about 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

‖ JONATHAN PHIPPS,

Auguſt 19, 1795. Black-ſmith.

FEVER and AGUE.

Holme's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 00 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named Pettit Brittin, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't be deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of the 9th Month laſt, a black MARE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14½ hands high, with a remarkable ſcar on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and Forty Shillings for the thief, if brought to juſtice

BENJAMIN WATSON.

11th Mo. 7th, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to Rebecca Sandham, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. Weed, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

N. B. He is very deſirous of having a maſter, and promiſes to ſerve with fidelity.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown, on the firſt of October, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

* GERSHOM SAXON.

Nov. 2, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhouſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Executors.
EZEKIEL RHOADS. }

October 24, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of Caleb Brown, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday the 7th December next, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Chapman's tavern to Newtown, containing about 150 acres, of which 50 acres are woodland, 10 acres meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard, &c. on the place are a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſheds, a new ſtone milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, late the eſtate of Henry Wireman, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

CHRISTIAN WIREMAN. Executor.

November 23, 1795. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

TO BE RENTED,

THE noted *TANYARD*, now in the tenure of Joſeph Griffith, with about fifty acres of good land, and improvements, ſituate in Delaware county, near Dilworth's Town, in a very good neighbourhood for cuſtom and bark; it may be entered upon next ſpring, and the liberty of working in hides this fall. For terms apply to

CALEB BRINTON.

October 28th 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the 22d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about ſix years old, with a blaze in her face, near ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CONRAD KRICKBAUM.

October 30, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey, on Thurſday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a ſuit of fuſtian clothes and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

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DECEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3413.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1795.

CONGRESS.

ADDRESS of the Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes, delivered on Tueſday, the 8th inſtant.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I Truſt I do not deceive myſelf, while I indulge the perſuaſion, that I have never met you at any period, when, more than at the preſent, the ſituation of our public affairs has afforded juſt cauſe for mutual congratulation, and for inviting you to join with me in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the numerous and extraordinary bleſſings we enjoy.

The termination of the long, expenſive and diſtreſſing war, in which we have been engaged with certain Indians North-Weſt of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the Commander of our Army has concluded proviſionally, with the hoſtile tribes in that region.

In the adjuſtment of the terms, the ſatisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no leſs of the policy, than of the liberality of the United States, as the neceſſary baſis of durable tranquility. This object, it is believed, has been fully attained. The articles agreed upon, will immediately be laid before the Senate, for their conſideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the Southern tribes had annoyed our frontiers, have lately confirmed their pre-exiſting treaties with us; and were giving evidence of a ſincere diſpoſition to carry them into effect, by the ſurrender of the priſoners and property they had taken:—But we have to lament, that the fair proſpect in this quarter, has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which ſome citizens of Georgia are repreſented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again ſubjected that frontier to diſquietude and danger; which will be productive of further expence, and may occaſion more effuſion of blood. Meaſures are purſuing to prevent or mitigate the uſual conſequences of ſuch outrages; and with the hope of their ſucceeding, at leaſt to avert general hoſtility.

A letter from the Emperor of Morocco announces to me his recognition of our treaty, made with his father the late Emperor; and conſequently, the continuance of peace with that power. With peculiar ſatisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing that the terms of a treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjuſted in ſuch a manner, as to authorize the expectation of a ſpeedy peace. and the reſtoration of our unfortunate Fellow Citizens, from a grievous captivity.

The lateſt advices from our Envoy at the Court of Madrid, give moreover, the pleaſing information that he had received aſſurances of a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory concluſion of his negociation. While the event depending upon unadjuſted particulars, cannot be regarded as aſcertained, it is agreeable to cheriſh the expectation of an iſſue which, ſecuring amicably very eſſential intereſts of the United States, will, at the ſame time, lay the foundation of laſting harmony with a power whoſe friendſhip we have uniformly and ſincerely deſired to cultivate.

Though not before officially diſcloſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, you, Gentlemen, are all apprized, that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation has been negociated with Great-Britain; and that the Senate has adviſed and conſented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article. Agreeably thereto, and to the beſt judgment I was able to form of the public intereſt after full and mature deliberation, I have added my ſanction. The reſult on the part of his Britannic Majeſty is unknown. When received, the ſubject will, without delay, be placed before Congreſs.

This intereſting ſummary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States, controverſies have ſubſiſted; and with regard alſo to thoſe of our Indian neighbours with whom we have been in a ſtate of enmity or miſunderſtanding, opens a wide field for conſoling and gratifying reflections. If by prudence and moderation on every ſide, the extinguiſhment of all the cauſes of external diſcord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquility, on terms compatiable with our national rights and honour, ſhall be the happy reſult, how firm and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing and eſtabliſhing the proſperity of our country.

Contemplating the internal ſituation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we diſcover equal cauſe for contentment and ſatisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a conteſt unuſually bloody, exhauſting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domeſtic convulſions and inſurrection; in which many of the arts moſt uſeful to ſociety have been expoſed to diſcouragement and decay; in which ſcarcity of ſubſiſtence has embittered other ſufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the bleſſings of peace and repoſe, are alloyed by the ſenſe of heavy and accumulating burthens, which preſs upon all the departments of induſtry, and threaten to clog the future ſprings of government; our favoured country, happy in a ſtriking contraſt, has enjoyed general tranquility—a tranquility the more ſatisfactory, becauſe maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourſelves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures proſper beyond former example; the [illegible] of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonſtrances have been made) being over balanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral poſition. Our population advances with a celerity, which exceeding the moſt ſanguine calculations, proportionally augments our ſtrength and reſources, and guarantees our future ſecurity. Every part of the Union diſplays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens ſo light as ſcarcely to be perceived; with reſources fully adequate to our preſent exigencies: with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholeſome laws;—is it too much to ſay, that our country exhibits a ſpectacle of national happineſs never ſupaſſed if ever before equalled?

Placed in a ſituation every way ſo auſpicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with ſincere acknowledgment to heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preſerve, prolong and improve our immenſe advantages. To co-operate with you in this deſirable work. is a fervent and favourite wiſh of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general eſtimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the ſcene of diſorder and inſurrection, now enjoys the bleſſings of quiet and order. The miſled have abandoned their errors, and pay the reſpect to our conſtitution and laws, which is due from good citizens to the public authorities of the ſociety. Theſe circumſtances have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveneſs to thoſe who had been adjudged to capital puniſhment. For though I ſhall always think it a ſacred duty, to exerciſe with firmneſs and energy the Conſtitutional powers with which I am veſted; yet it appears to me no leſs conſiſtent with the public good, than it is to my perſonal feelings, to mingle in the operations of Government every degree of moderation and tenderneſs, which the national juſtice, dignity and ſafety may permit.

Gentlemen,

Among the objects which will claim your attention in the courſe of the ſeſſion, a review of our military eſtabliſhment is not the leaſt important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected ſtill further to change the relative ſituation of our frontiers. In this review, you will doubtleſs allow due weight to the conſiderations, that the queſtions between us and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjuſted; that the war in Europe is not yet terminated, and that our weſtern poſts, when recovered, will demand proviſion for garriſoning and ſecuring them. A ſtatement of our preſent force, will be laid before you by the department of war.

With the review of our army eſtabliſhment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit enquiry, what imperfections in the exiſting plan, further experience may have unfolded. The ſubject is of ſo much moment, in my eſtimation, as to excite a conſtant ſolicitude, that the conſideration of it may be renewed until the greateſt attainable perfection ſhall be accompliſhed. Time is wearing away ſome advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deſerves the perſevering attention of the public councils.

While we indulge the ſatisfaction, which the actual condition of our weſtern borders ſo well authoriſes; it is neceſſary that we ſhould not loſe ſight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmations—namely that the proviſions heretofore made with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violences of the lawleſs part of our frontier inhabitants, are inſufficient. It is demonſtrated that theſe violences can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can [illegible] no argument to prove, that unleſs the murdering of Indians can be reſtrained, by bringing the murderers to condign puniſhment, all the exertions of the government to prevent deſtructive retaliation by the Indians, will prove fruitleſs, and all our preſent agreeable proſpects illuſory.

The frequent deſtruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, muſt continue to ſhock humanity; and an enormous expence, to drain the treaſury of the union.

To enforce upon the Indians the obſervance of juſtice, it is indiſpenſable that there ſhall be competent means of rendering juſtice to them. If theſe means can be deviſed by the wiſdom of Congreſs; and eſpecially if there can be added an adequate proviſion for ſupplying the neceſſities of the Indians, on reaſonable terms (a meaſure, the mention of which, I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferences with them, they urge it with ſolicitude)—I ſhould not heſitate to entertain a ſtrong hope, of rendering our tranquility permanent. I add with pleaſure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminiſhed by the experiments which have been thus far made, under the auſpices of our government.—The accompliſhment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying luſtre on our national character, and adminiſter the moſt grateful conſolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The ſtate of our revenue, with the ſums which have been borrowed and reimburſed, purſuant to the different acts of Congreſs, will be ſubmitted from the proper department; together with an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary to be made for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

Whether meaſures may not be adviſable to reinforce the proviſion for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination.—Congreſs have demonſtrated their ſenſe to be, and it were ſuperfluous to repeat mine, that whatſoever will tend to accelerate the honorable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true intereſt of our country, as with the general ſenſe of our conſtituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The ſtatements which will be laid before you relative to the mint, will ſhew the ſituation of that inſtitution; and the neceſſity of ſome further legiſlative proviſions, for carrying the buſineſs of it more completely into effect; and for checking abuſes which appear to be ariſing in particular quarters.

The progreſs in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them; the ſtate of the fortifications of our harbours;—the meaſures which have been purſued for obtaining proper ſcites for arſenals, and for repleniſhing our magazines with military ſtores; and the ſteps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians;—will likewiſe be preſented for the information of Congreſs.

Temperate diſcuſſion of the important ſubjects which may ariſe in the courſe of the ſeſſion; and mutual forbearance, where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious and neceſſary for the peace, happineſs and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
8th December, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, Nov. 28, 1795.

A.
JAMES Anderſon, Dr. Francis Alliſon, John Alcorn, Thomas Anderſon.
B. Robert Barr, John Barr, David Bleakly, James [illegible], John Blee. Murtagh [illegible]
C. *To the care of* Allen Cunningham, John Clelland, John Culbertſon, John Clarke *or* Hugh Jordan.
D. Lewellin Davis, Joſhua Davis, Barnabas Dickſon.
E. Catharine Engan.
F. Robert Filſon, Hugh Frew (2.) James Fradenick.
G. James Given. William Gallagher, *or* John M'Leeſe, Robert Graham.
H. James Halmilton, Robert Huſton, (2) Francis Haman.
K. Eleanor Kilbreath, James Kirkpatrick.
L. Joſeph Luckey, Eſq; Thomas Lunn, Iſaac Levis, Middletown; Thomas Law, David Love.
M. Samuel M'Cullough, James Moor, Henry Madden, (2); Ephraim Morton, James Moor, Eſquire, John M'Connaugh, Agneſs M'Glahlon, Adam M'Glaughlin, Jn. M'Murray, Alexander M'Mullan.
O. John O'Neal.
P. Polly Potter.
R. Col. Robinſon (2) John Rankin, Weſt Cheſter; Elizabeth Reed, James Randals, James Roberts, Thomas Richiſon.
S. Ebenezer Stott, Eſq; John Scott, Robert Smith.
T. William Thompſon, Weſt-Nantmill.
W. Widow Worth, Doe-Run, James Walker, Joſhua Weaver, Weſt-Cheſter.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *WILLIAM IRWIN*, late of Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

SARAH IRWIN,
GEORGE HEINLEIN, } *Adminiſtrat.*
December 4, 1795. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *CORNELIUS VANDERSDELL*, late of Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, that they make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known, in order for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH MILLARD, Adminiſtrator.
Nov. 30, 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 1ſt of October laſt, a brindle BULL, ſuppoſed to be four years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a half crop off each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROGER DAVIS.
December 2d, 1795. §

HAGUE, September 11.

THE Repreſentatives of Holland have made an order that all the miniſters o f the former Government, and all the officers of the province of Holland, who are not at their uſual places of reſidence, ſhall repair thither within forty eight hours, uuder pain of arreſt.

A great number of French troops are daily arriving here along the coaſts of Zealand and Holland.

The deliberations on the calling of a Convention have now begun in the States General.

Citizen Van Poanen who is to go as Envoy to Philadelphia inſtead of M. Van Linden, has taken leave of the States General. Our charge d'Affair at Copenhagen has complained to that court, that the Britiſh have taken a dutch frigate the Alliance, under the cannon of the northern coaſt, and required that it ſhall be required from the court of Great Britain.

GENOA, Auguſt 27.

The troops of the Pyrenees coming to reinforce the army of Italy are eſtimated at 16,000 men. A French tartan has landed 3000 muſquets at Vintimiglia. As many more are expected.

The riſing fermentation among the inhabitants of our coaſt has occaſioned a letter from General de Vins to our government, in the following terms:

" The evils experienced by the Genoeſe of the Weſtern coaſt proceed not from the wiſh of the coaleſced armies, but from the Serene Republic, or at leaſt, from thoſe who adviſed ſuffering the French to enter the territory. The attacks by which I have driven the French from various poſts, have coſt the Emperor's army blood, and conſequently all the ground occupied by the Imperial army might be conſidered as conquered from the enemy, not as appertaining to the Serene Republic, which took no pains to preſerve it from the enemy; but the Republic is indebted to the goodneſs of his Imperial Majeſty, for having left to it all the rights of ſovereignty, although the conduct of the Republic has given room to treat it with the ſame enmity with which it has acted towards the Imperial army. In fact, ſome perſons have been apprehended for having come thro' mere curioſity to the Auſtrian army at Dego. Beſides, an aſylum has been given under the very glacis, to French ſoldiers repulſed by our troops, although they had arms in their hands, and the Auſtrian troops, on the contrary, have been fired upon when they approached. Notwithſtanding all this, in conformity to the clemency of my ſovereign, I have cauſed the ſtricteſt military diſcipline to be obſerved, and every thing to be paid for in good ready money. But my military duty compels me to treat this country, in a military enemy, and to regard the country now occupied by the French as an enemy's country. I therefore conſider the reſt of the Weſtern coaſt, beginning at Borghetto, as if it were contiguous to France. Conſequently, in an enemy's country, all correſpondence is interrupted; and as the French army has ſupported itſelf for three years by commerce with the Serene Republic, this requires more than ordinary vigour, in order that the ſupplies which, under different pretexts and frauds, the enemy has received by commerce, may be entirely cut off. I know that the French go from houſe to houſe for grain and other proviſions; if then I were to ſend corn and proviſions to the inhabitants of thoſe houſes, it would be ſending them to the French themſelves, it would be feeding an enemy who will ſoon be reduced to want for every thing, and to abandon a country which he ought never to have been permitted to enter. The French purchaſe grain at Genoa, and give in exchange merchandize of every kind.—To ſuffer this merchandize to paſs, would be to induce traders to ſend them grain at all riſks. As to the arreſt of couriers, it is a conſequence of the precautions neceſſary for our own ſafety. The wild diſcourſes of ſome individuals of Genoa, who ſpeak of arming the people againſt the Imperial troops, render it neceſſary to read all correſpondence. The complaints and maledictions of thoſe who ſuffer from theſe neceſſary laws cannot be addreſſed to me, but to thoſe who have given the civil council of ſuffering the French to enter the Genoeſe territory."

The Government replied in ſubſtance :

" The reproach contained in the memorial of General Baron de Vins, that the Serene Republic gave the French troops acceſs to its territory, has been alſo made to it by the French for ſuffering the entrance of the Auſtrian army. The truth is that neither from the one nor the other, is the reproach either reaſonable or merited. As we ſhould have vainly oppoſed the entrance of General de Vins, ſo were we unable to prevent the entrance of the French troops. This deſtroys all the grounds upon which it is attempted to conſider the ground occupied by the General as onquered country, and all that the French army occupies to Borghetto, as French territory." The government, after replying to the other points of the Auſtrian General's memorial, concludes with urging in very ſtrong terms, that no oppoſition may be made to ſupplying the inhabitants of the coaſt with proviſions, for that there is not a moment to loſe.

LONDON, October 9.

By the Ruſſel man of war, Capt. Larcom, which we yeſterday announced to have arrived at Plymouth on Tueſday, we have received the following letter from an officer in Sir J. B. Warren's fleet, which will put our readers in poſſeſſion of ſome particulars unknown in this country reſpecting the

EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

The general opinion on board the fleet, when the Ruſſel came away, was, that the expedition might be conſidered as having entirely failed, and that even the ſemblance of it muſt be ſoon abandoned, as bad weather had come on, the men were dying of diſeaſes, and no aſſiſtance had been given, or could be given to Charette, whoſe force was not ſufficient to enable him to penetrate to the ſea coaſt.

" Queen Charlotte, off Belliſle,
October 2, 1795.

" I embrace the opportunity of the Ruſſel, which goes in diſabled, to write to you.

" Our expedition until within theſe few days, has remained nearly in *ſtatu quo*, viz. cruizing off this place and L'Orient. Laſt week we retook a Liſbon packet from a French brig that had taken her a few days before off the land'send. We retook her almoſt in the mouth of L'Orient harbour, into which the brig eſcaped. The brig was from Americ with diſpatches.

" We have diſtinctly ſeen, and exactly know the naval force in L'Orient. It conſiſts of 9 ſail of the line, one a three decker, and three frigates. They do not ſeem inclined to come out. L'Orient appears to be a very fine, elegant, and pleaſantly ſituated place; the fortifications are very extenſive.

" We have got French papers from Quiberon, in which was a faithful account of our force here and our intentions—alſo the trial and ſentence of one of their captains for the buſineſs of the 23d of June. He was broke for not having done his duty; but, from a diſpaſſionate conſideration of the circumſtances, ſeems to have been ſacrificed to party. He is now our priſoner, having been very lately taken on his paſſage from L'Orient to Rochfort. Five of their captains were broke for not taking the Queen Charlotte.

We have taken a ſmall iſland, called L'Iſle de Dieu, without any reſiſtance.—It is of no uſe but for our cavalry to graze on.

" A council of war was held in Quiberon Bay, by Sir J. B. Warren, commander in chief of the expedition, and the other officers with regard to the practicability of an attack upon the iſland of Nourmoutier. Sir J. B. Warren, as I underſtand, was the only officer, who thought it practicable. We attacked it and were repulſed, after burning two or three windmills and houſes. It was defended by 120 pieces of cannon, and 15,000 men. The attempt was ridiculous; but, I ſuppoſe it was thought neceſſary to do ſomething for the ſake of continuing the political pantomine.

" Yeſterday, October 1, we experienced the hardeſt and moſt tremendous ſquall, or rather gale, I have ſeen here or elſewhere. We had a good deal of thunder and rain in the morning, but by noon it was fine weather. About two it loured again, a moſt tremendous clap of thunder took place, and was ſucceeded not only by a heavy rain, but (what is very uncommon, and what we never expected) by a perfect hurricane, for about an hour.

" We were on our beam ends for two minutes. Luckily our lower and middle deck ports were ſhut, but we loſt our fore-yard. Several ſhips were conſiderably damaged. The Ruſſel had her main-maſt ſtruck by the lightning, which ſhattered it much. But alas! this was not all—her firſt lieutenant, a worthy man, while at dinner at the wardroom table, was killed on the ſpot by the lightning. He has left a widow and four children to lament his fate. Three of the ſeamen were alſo killed.

" In conſequence of the ſquall we bore up for Quiberon Bay, but the weather getting very fine and moderate, and continuing ſo, we have again ſtood off.

" A cruizer is juſt arrived, which brings accounts of having, a very ſhort time ſince, nearly fallen in with a French ſquadron, conſiſting of five or ſix line of battle ſhips, with ſeveral frigates, under a great preſs of ſail; we are all at a loſs to know from whence it could have come, and whither bound. Belliſle, I fancy, is not much the worſe for its reported blockade, as veſſels conſtantly creep in, particularly of late, owing to the dark nights. You have heard I ſhould imagine, of Sir Sydney Smith's futile attempt to deſtroy the yard at Havre; every thing of the kind will always meet with the ſame end, if practiſed on the French, as they are, we always find, conſtantly on their watch. We are often entertained on a clear day or night by their Revolutionary Airs or Choruſſes. This letter I am afraid is not ſo ſatisfactory as you could wiſh: I can only ſay, that if others confine themſelves to truth, they can ſend you nothing better from this quarter."

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

Saturday forenoon the Senate of the United States waited on the Preſident with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes of Congreſs at the opening of the Seſſion.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

SIR,

IT is with peculiar ſatisfaction that we are informed by your ſpeech to the two Houſes of Congreſs, that the long and expenſive war in which we have been engaged with the Indians North Weſt of the Ohio, is in a ſituation to be finally terminated; and though we view with concern the danger of an interruption of the peace ſo recently confirmed with the Creeks, we indulge the hope, that the meaſures which you have adopted to prevent the ſame, if followed by thoſe legiſlative proviſions, that juſtice and humanity equally demand, will ſucceed in laying the foundation of a laſting peace with the Indian tribes on the Southern as well as the Weſtern Frontiers.

The confirmation of our treaty with Morocco, and the adjuſtment of a treaty of peace with Algiers, in conſequence of which our captive fellow citizens ſhall be delivered from ſlavery, are events that will prove no leſs intereſting to the public humanity, than they will be important in extending and ſecuring the navigation and commerce of our country.

As a juſt and equitable concluſion of our depending negociations with Spain, will eſſentially advance the intereſts of both nations, and thereby cheriſh and confirm the good underſtanding and friendſhip which we have at all times deſired to maintain, it will afford us real pleaſure to receive an early confirmation of our expectations on this ſubject.

The intereſting proſpect of our affairs with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controverſies have ſubſiſted, is not more ſatisfactory, than the review of our internal ſituation; if from the former we derive an expectation of the extinguiſhment of all the cauſes of external diſcord, that have heretofore endangered our tranquility, and on terms conſiſtent with our national honour and ſafety, in the latter we diſcover thoſe numerous and wide ſpread tokens of proſperity, which in ſo peculiar a manner diſtinguiſh our happy country.

Circumſtances thus every way auſpicious demand our gratitude and ſincere acknowledgments to Almighty God, and require that we ſhould unite our efforts in imitation of your enlightened, firm, and perſevering example, to eſtabliſh and preſerve the peace, freedom, and proſperity of our country.

The objects which you have recommended to the notice of the Legiſlature, will in the courſe of the ſeſſion receive our careful attention, and with a true zeal for the public welfare, we ſhall cheerfully co-operate in every meaſure that ſhall appear to us beſt calculated to promote the ſame.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident
of the United States, and
Preſident of the Senate.

Dec. 12, 1795.

To which the PRESIDENT *was pleaſed to make the following reply.*

GENTLEMEN,

WITH real pleaſure I receive your Addreſs, recognizing the proſperous ſituation of our public affairs; and giving aſſurances of your careful attention to the objects demanding legiſlative conſideration; and that with a true zeal for the public welfare, you will chearfully co-operate in every meaſure which ſhall appear to you beſt calculated to promote the ſame.

But I derive peculiar ſatisfaction from your concurrence with me in the expreſſions of gratitude to Almighty God, which a review of the auſpicious circumſtances that diſtinguiſh our happy country have excited; and I truſt that the ſincerity of our acknowledgments will be evidenced by a union of efforts to eſtabliſh and preſerve its peace, freedom and proſperity.

G. WASHINGTON.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

SIR,

IT affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction to expreſs our coincidence in opinion with you, on the ſituation and proſpects of our country.

On taking a view of the ſubjects mentioned in your addreſs, we acknowledge, with gratitude and pleaſure, that the attainment of every object, which could contribute to increaſe our political happineſs, is, completely, within our power. Be aſſured, that our intereſt, our feelings, and our duty, will not permit the opportunities to paſs unimproved.

We agree with you, that a calm and free diſcuſſion of public meaſures may be eſſential to the preſervation of our liberties. The communication of ſentiment, with temper and decency, is a right which never ſhould be impaired: Freedom of expreſſion will only be abuſed by thoſe who wiſh to conceal, or pervert, the truth. It is to be regretted, that in diſcuſſing public meaſures, about which, a difference of opinion might be naturally expected, abuſe of the public ſervants ſhould be ſubſtituted for reaſon and argument, thereby leſſening the value of a free preſs, ſince the guilty and corrupt could only merit what the honeſt and patriotic have experienced. We lament, that there are perſons who, inſenſible of the bleſſings we enjoy under our free Conſtitution, are attempting to excite ſuſpicions againſt thoſe whom the people have entruſted; and we rejoice in the opportunity afforded us, of expreſſing, unequivocally, our ſentiments reſpecting a character, whoſe public ſervices will ever be remembered with gratitude by the Citizens of America.

With ſincerity, therefore, we declare, that, in our public and private ſtations, we have the moſt unſhaken confidence in the wiſdom, the integrity, the firmneſs, the moderation, and the patriotiſm, of the Preſident of the United States. This declaration, we believe, will be agreeable to you and to our Conſtituents.

The extenſive and judicious information reſpecting the ſituation and intereſts of the State, contained in your Addreſs, merits our warmeſt approbation. The ſeveral ſubjects recommended to our notice, ſhall receive the attention which their importance demands; add we entertain a firm perſuaſion, that you will chearfully co-operate with us in every meaſure which may tend to promote the happineſs of the people of Pennſylvania.

By order of the Senate,

(Signed)
ROBERT HARE, *Speaker.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 11.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor with the following reply to his Addreſs:

To *THOMAS MIFFLIN*, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

IN contemplating the preſent ſituation of Pennnſylvania, and viewing her progreſs to its attainment, we partake with you in feelings of unmixed ſatisfaction.

That the heavy incumbrance of debt, occaſioned by her efforts in the great ſtruggle for independence, ſhould have been removed, the ordinary expences of government ſupported, and public improvement extended to the utmoſt verge of her territory, without the aid of a ſingle tax, are circumſtances of congratulation; but that the eraſure of ſanguinary puniſhments from her crimiual code ſhould have operated a diminution of crimes, affords to religion and philoſophy a yet more intereſting ſpectacle.

Such, in ſhort, is our political proſperity, that it is only neceſſary we ſhould fully underſtand, in order juſtly to appreciate, that the minds of every deſcription of citizens ſhould be enlightened by uſeful inſtruction, as in proportion to their knowledge and ability to compare their ſituation with that of others, will be their zeal and patriotiſm in contributing to preſerve and perpetuate the bleſſings they enjoy.

A juſt and honourable pacification with the Indian tribes, who have for a ſeries of years been hoſtile to the United States muſt be particularly beneficial to Pennſylvania; as beſides rendering unneceſſary any military eſtabliſhment of her own, for the more effectual ſecurity of her citizens, thoſe parts of her territorry of which the ſettlement has been hitherto prevented by the apprehenſion of ſavage invaſion, will now be ſecurely opened to reward the labours of the peaceful and induſtrious cultivator.

We are ſenſible of the advantages ariſing from the harmonious operation of the ſeveral branches of government, without this many of our moſt valuable political inſtitutions would either have been wholly ineffectual or but partially uſeful.

It would be unjuſt, ſir, to ſuppreſs on this occaſion the ſenſe that we entertain of the benefits our conſtituents have hitherto derived from a diligent and judicial performance of the duties of the executive magiſtrate. We conſider this as one of the ſureſt pledges for the contiance of the harmony which has diſtinguiſhed the operations of the ſeveral deparments of our government, and you may rely on our aſſiſtance in whatever can render your adminiſtration advantageous to the public and honourable to yourſelf.

[Signed]
GEORGE LATIMER,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By the ſhip Richmond, Captain Lee, arrived here on Monday laſt, in ſix weeks from Briſtol, we have the following advices, copied from London papers to the 31ſt of October :

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that, notwithſtanding many events unfavourable to the common cauſe, the proſpect reſulting from the general ſituation of affairs has, in many important reſpects, been materially improved in the courſe of the preſent year.

In Italy, the threatened invaſion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a conſiderable part of the line of coaſt which they had occupied :—There is alſo reaſon to hope that the recent operations of the Auſtrian army have checked the progreſs which they had made on the ſide of Germany, and fruſtrated the offenſive projects which they were purſuing in that quarter.

The ſucceſſes which have attended their military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the concluſion of ſeparate treaties with ſome of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compenſating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The deſtruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maratime power, and the unparalleled embarraſſment, and diſtreſs of their internal ſituation, have produced the impreſſion which was naturally to be expected; and a general ſenſe appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increaſing preſſure of theſe difficulties, muſt ariſe from the reſtoration of peace, and eſtabliſhment of ſome ſettled ſyſtem of Government

The diſtraction and anarchy, which have ſo long prevailed in that country, have led to a criſis, of which it is as yet impoſſible to foreſee the iſſue; but which muſt, in all human probability, produce conſequences highly important to the intereſts of Europe. Should this criſis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reaſonable expectation of ſecurity and permanency in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a diſpoſition to negociate for a general peace on juſt and ſuitable terms, will not fail to be met on my part, with an earneſt deſire to give it the fulleſt and ſpeedieſt effect. But I am perſuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is ſo likely to inſure and accelerate this deſirable end, as to ſhew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to proſecute the war with the utmoſt energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, ſuch a peace as the juſtice of our cauſe and the ſituation of the enemy, may entitle us to expect.

With this view I am continuing to make the greateſt extertions for mantaining and improving our naval ſuperiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the Weſt-Indies, in order to ſecure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are ſo nearly connected with our commercial reſources and maritime ſtrength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous ſupport, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perſeverance, and public ſpirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hoſtility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a ſtate of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the moſt cordial and active aſſiſtance from the naval force furniſhed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defenſive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you laſt year, have now been exchanged—I have directed copies of theſe treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It is matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the pubic ſervice will require further additions to the heavy burdens, which have been unavoidably impoſed on my people.—I truſt that their preſſure will, in ſome degree, be alleviated by the flouriſhing ſtate of our Commerce and Manufactures, and that our expences, though neceſſarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumſtances of the war, admit of conſiderable diminution in compariſon with thoſe of the preſent year.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have obſerved for ſome time paſt, with the greateſt anxiety, the very high price of grain—and that anxiety is encreaſed by the apprehenſion that the produce of the wheat harveſt in the preſent year may not have been ſuch as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The ſpirit of order and ſubmiſſion to the laws which, with very few exceptions, has manifeſted itſelf under this ſevere preſſure, will, I am ſure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourſelves with the utmoſt diligence to the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may tend alleviate the preſent diſtreſs, and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the renewal of ſimilar embarraſſments in future. Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be aſſured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wiſdom of parliament may adopt, on a ſubsect ſo peculiarly intereſting to my people, whoſe welfare will ever be the object neareſt my heart.

LONDON, October 31.

A meſſenger arrived laſt night at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpaches from the Rhine. It was no general engagement that induced General Jourdan to retreat. The account given in the French papers accords with the account brought by the meſſenger.

In conſequence of the ratification, by the interchange of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between this country and America, ſeveral large purchaſes were yeſterday made in the funds of the United States.

SUN-OFFICE, half paſt twelve, noon.

We ſtopt the Preſs to ſtate, that accounts have been received by government, of the French army having retreated with great precipitation, the day before the general attack was to have been made upon it by General Clairfayt.

Clairfayt meant to follow, and give them battle wherever he could come up with them.

The French have abandoned the fortreſs of Konigſtein, and raiſed the ſiege of Mentz.

Mediterranean Fleet.

It is with concern we inform our readers, that yeſterday the Juſtina, Capt, Rock, from the Mediterranean, arrived at Portſmouth, and brings the following moſt diſaſtrous intelligence:

"That he ſailed from Gibraltar, in company with ninety ſail of merchant ſhips and tranſports, under convoy of the Fortitude, of 74 guns, Capt. Taylor, Bedford, of 74 guns, Capt. Gould; Cenſeur, 74 guns, Capt. Gore; Argo, 44 guns, Capt. Burges; Juno, 32 guns, Lord A Beauclerk; and Tiſiphone, 14 guns, Capt. Turner; that about 25 leagues off Cape St. Vincents, they fell in with 9 ſail of the French line, and a number of frigates, who immediately engaged them; that the Cenſeur, and upwards of 20 ſail of the merchant ſhips were taken before the Juſtina was out of ſight, and Capt. Rock is very apprehenſive the principal part of the fleet muſt be captured."

The whole of the convoy is eſtimated at upwards of three millions.

ATTACK ON THE KING.

His Majeſty's private coach was attacked, between the palace and Buckingham houſe, by ſixteen or ſeventeen Ruffians, who iſſued forth from the grand maſs of the mob. A gentleman of the Navy Office, who ſtood by at the time, put his hand into his pocket, and, by an involuntary motion, cocked a brace of piſtols which he had with him; but, ſeeing the horſe guards at a diſtance it immadiately occurred to him that their aſſiſtance would be more effectual than his own, and he therefore ran, with the utmoſt ſpeed, towards them, and brought them to the reſcue of his ſovereign; but, fortunately, his Majeſty's coachman had already extricated the carriage from the mob, and the ruffians had joined the crowd, ſo as to reneer it impoſſible te MARK any one of them.

Nothing can more clearly prove the malevolent deſigns of the hired miſtreants in the Park, than the exclamation which iſſued from the mouths of many—" *No Peace! Down with George.*

His Majeſty's body-coachman declared, in his examination at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, that he had never been ſo frightened in his life, as he was while the mob was preſſing round the carriage. He was fearful of putting his horſes into a gallop, as they were ſo full of ſpirit as to render him apprehenſive that he ſhould not be able to ſtop them; and he was equally afraid of preſerving his uſual pace, leſt he might expoſe his ſovereign to ſtill more ſerious dangers—The manner in which he ſtated his embarraſſment, diſplayed the moſt grateful zeal, and the moſt feeling heart.

The bullet which paſſed through the State Coach, is ſuppoſed to have proceeded either from an empty houſe, in which, it was extraordinary, at ſuch a time, that not a ſingle ſoul ſhould appear at any of the windows; or elſe from a dray, on which ſtood a number of ill-looking fellows, apparently intent on miſchief

One of the Horſe Guards was going to cut down a man, whom he conceived to have made the attack on his Sovereign; but the humane interpoſition of his Majeſty, who declared he was not the perſon, ſaved his life.

The troops, during the whole of the buſineſs on Thurſday, conducted themſelves with the utmoſt propriety. The zeal they diſplayed in protecting the perſon of the King, and the conſequent welfare of the nation, reflects equal honour on them as men and as ſoldiers. The conduct of theſe brave fellows muſt appal thoſe miſcreants, whoſe impotent efforts have been vainly exerted to ſeduce them from their duty; and muſt render equally abortive the attacks of a foreign foe, or the more daring and dangerous attempts of domeſtic trators.

The glaſs of the King's coach, which was perforated by the bullet, was taken out at the Houſe of Peers, and is now at the Secretary of State's office—a damning proof of the aſſaſſin's infernal deſign!

On His Majeſty's return to Buckingham-Houſe, he exclaimed, with the conſciouſneſs of inſulted virtue—" I have been treated moſt cruelly, and moſt undeſervedly!"

When his Majeſty entered the houſe of Peers, the firſt words he uttered were theſe, to the Lord Chancellor:

" *My Lord, I have been Shot at.*"

The affair in the vicinity of Caſtel was ſo bloody, that on Sunday the 4th inſt. 4 or 500 were unburied. The loſs of the Germans in the affair at Koſtheim, on the 3d inſt. is ſtated at only 12 killed and 100 wounded.

BOSTON, December 5.

We are unhappy to hear, that Mr. Ames's ſtate of health will not permit him to attend his duty in Congreſs, for ſome months.

FIRE!

On Monday laſt, the very valuable Snuff mill, ſituated at Newtown, and owned by Mr. Francis Wright, of this town, with a large ſtock, were conſumed by fire, which caught accidentally by a ſpark from a neighbouring blackſmith's ſhop. The loſs of the mill, with one half of the ſtock, which was his property, muſt be ſeverely felt by the above active and enterprizing fellow townſman; and calls feelingly for the aſſiſtance of the affluent and liberal.

Capt. Ellery, from Malaga, in 53 days, learnt juſt before he ſailed, that a French ſquadron, of 10 ſhips of the line, had eſcaped the vigilance of the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Hotham, and got out of the Streights. It was ſuppoſed they were gone in purſuit of an Engliſh homeward bound Levant fleet, which was numerous, and but poorly convoyed.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ebenezer Delano, of the ſhip Perſeverance, to Mr. William Jackſon, merchant in Boſton, dated New-York, Nov. 22.

"I am very ſorry to addreſs you from this place; but an unavoidable misfortune makes it neceſſary; the purport of which is, to inform you, that I ſailed from Liverpool on the 27th of Sept. with a full freight of goods for Boſton—that on the 4th of Oct. the ſhip began to make water, but not ſo faſt but one pump kept her free until the 18th Oct. when our leak increaſed upon us, ſo that we were obliged to ſet both pumps to work, which was ſtill inſufficient to keep the ſhip free; fortunately for us on the afternoon of the ſame day, we met with the brig Jane, of Grennock, Captain Robert Gardner, bound to this port and deſired him to keep me company, which he kindly did until the forenoon of the following day, when in ſpite of my utmoſt exertions with both pumps, we had five feet of water in our hold, and the ſalt (of which there was one hundred tons) was nearly two thirds gone, and it blowing a very heavy gale of wind, the ſhip would not keep on her bottom; which obliged us to take to our boat, and was taken up by the Jane without ſaving any thing out of the Perſeverance, not even our clothes—my cheſt which contained my letters and other papers, I hove into the boat, but had the misfortune to loſe it after I got to the brig; I am ſorry to add, that I had on board for you, twenty one cheſts, and two bales.

"Capt. Jameſon was beginning to take in for Boſton, and I hope will obtain ſome freight."

To be ſold at public Sale,

On the firſt day of March next, if not ſold by private ſale before, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next, for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter 21 miles from Philadelphia. on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, there is a great quanty of woodland on ſaid place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk-houſe, over a good ſpring of water near the door; the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant and convenient for a ſtore or any other public buſineſs, and to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG, }

December 5, 1795.

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, at the premiſes. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip. Cheſter county, in the night of the 30th of November, 1795, a ſorrel MARE, part blooded, riſing ſeven years old, has a long blaze in her forehead, trots eaſy and very faſt, canters ſpeedy, and to the beſt of my memory is between fourteen and fifteen hands high, never was docked but her tail was trimmed, ſhod before but the ſhoes much wore. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare, and if brought home, reaſonable chargeſt paid by

§ HENRY BROWNBACK, Jun.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB PETERMAN jun. deceaſed, of New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber on or before the thirtieth day of January next; and all thoſe having any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in ther reſpective accounts, for ſettlement.

GEORGE HEPLER, Executor.

December 6, 1795.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for ſale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the teſtator, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip aforeſaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington by lands of Iſaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy graſs, the whole incloſed with good poſt and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm houſe, ſtable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two ſtory frame houſe not yet finiſhed, a good barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. apple-mill and cyder-preſs, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming proſpect for many miles both up and down the ſame.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, ſituate in Bordentown, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Main-ſtreet, by Bank-ſtreet, by Second-ſtreet, &c. This is one of the higheſt and pleaſanteſt ſituations in Bordention for a gentleman's reſidence, having a beautiful proſpect of the Delaware

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, ſituate in Bordentown aforeſaid, bounded by Walnut-ſtreet, and Prince-ſtreet, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Iſaac Horner, and others

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, ſituate in Lamberton, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Second-ſtreet, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a ſchool-houſe. For further particulars, and terms of ſale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted ſtand, as a tavern, in Nottingham, Burlington county, within 4 miles of Trenton, 6 from Bordentown, 7 from Allentown, 8 from Princeton, at the Croſs Roads, with 155 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, and the remainder woodland; on the premiſes are about 70 bearing apple trees, of the beſt fruit, a young orchard of about 70, planted out in ſpring ninety five, beſides a number of young thrifty cherry trees, juſt beginning to bear, alſo a large and convenient two ſtory frame houſe, four rooms and an entry on each floor, an excellent cellar under the houſe, a good kitchen adjoining, a never failing well of water at the door, a barn and ſtable convenient for twenty head of horſes, a waggon houſe ſhed and work-ſhop; the buildings are all new and in a very heelthy and pleaſant ſituation, Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

JOSEPH. DISBROW.

December 6. 1795. *

THE gentlemen compoſing the Cheſter county troop of Light Dragoons, and any other gentlemen who wiſh to join ſaid troop, are requeſted to meet at Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday the firſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvres.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Capt.

Dec. 10th, 1795.

WAS taken on the fourth inſtant, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, an old BLACK MARE, with a man's ſaddle on, in good order, about fourteen hands high, and has a large ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VANSANDT.

Dec. 11th 1765. *

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the new Germantown road, in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the ſign of the Riſing Sun, ſome time in June laſt, a BAY MARE, about twelve hands and an half high, has a ſtar in her forehead both hind feet white and appears to be very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Dec. 11th 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARGRET ISARD, has, without any juſt cauſe, eloped my bed and board. This is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JOHN ISARD.

Lower Alloways creek, Salem county,
New-Jerſey, December 5, 1795. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of William Wood, on the 6th inſt. A BROWN HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Dec. 7th 1795. §

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, proprietor of the Lancaſter Stage, had taken a certain *Peter Stein*, for one month, into his ſervice, as ſtage driver, but as the ſaid Peter Stein has deſerted his ſervice before the expiration of the abovementioned time, without previouſly giving information, ſo that, had not Mr. Adam Hendel, innkeeker, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, obtained another driver to ſaid ſtage, it would have had to remain in Philadelphia, to the great diſadvantage of the ſubſcriber: as it further appears that the ſaid Peter Stein, without giving proper notice of diſcontinuing his ſervice, has alſo taken with him the ſum of *One Hundred* and *Twenty Dollars*, which he was obligated to deliver; therefore any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Peter Stein, and ſecure him in any gaol in the United States ſo that he may become anſwerable for his con' duct, ſhall receive the reward of FIFTEEN-DOLLARS, from the ſubſcriber.

Peter Stein is about 6 feet high, has fair hair, and a long meagre face; his cloathing is unknown.

FREDERICK DORSH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Millſtone, Sommerſet county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 3d day of October, a Negro LAD, named NED, 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſmoth ſkin, tolerably black, with a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, has likewiſe a ſmall one on his upper lip; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwer, and ſpeaks quick; had on when he went away, a ſhort lappelled blue coattee, with large metal buttons, a brown cloth jacket and trowſers; it is thought he will change his apparel; he went away with a Negro man belonging to Abraham Hunt, of Trenton, who ſince has been taken, and ſays he parted with the aforeſaid Negro near Buckingham, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, by applying to *Lewis Bender*, inkeeper, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the ſum of *Twenty Dollars*, with reaſonable charges, or the above reward if brought home to the ſubſcriber at Millſtone.

HENRY DISBROW.

December 4, 1795. *

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-away, on the 24th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, near Swedeſborough, Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, an apprentice lad, named William Elliott, about five feet ten inches high, ſtout built, long black hair, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a clouded green coat, light coloured ſurtout, with metal buttons, and high crown hat. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid run-away, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL OGDEN.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. *ROBERT SHANNON*, late of Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH SHANNON,
THOMAS SHANNON, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 2, 1795. * 4 w.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. November, a dark bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, a white noſe, and her hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM HUEY.

Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 29, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN JONES, late of the townſhip of Newtown, and county of Delaware, blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to JESSE WILLIAMS, No. 6, Laurel-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ISAAC WILLIAMS, in Williſtown, Cheſter county, adminiſtrators, or JANE JONES, widow of the deceaſed.

Tenth Month 28th, 1795. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME'S ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Augue.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

BRIGGS & KELLY,

At their STORE, No. 5, North Second-ſtreet,

IN ADDITION to their former aſſortment of *dry goods*, have juſt received per the Glaſgow, from Dublin, a few boxes of well aſſorted 7-8ths and yard wide IRISH LINENS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit. *

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of 85 acres limeſtone land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Ridge road throngh Norriſtown to Reading, and known by the name of the Seven Stars, with a good ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, with four rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a good garret, and cellars under the whole, a ſmall houſe, 16 feet ſquare, a ſtone barn, 36 feet ſquare, with ſtables at each end, a ſtone ſhed, ſhingled with cedar, two ſprings of good water near the kitchen, and a draw-well of water, 6 acres of bottom and upland meadow, 10 acres of land ſowed with red clover ſeed, in good order, the fences have all been lately built new, and in tolerable repair. An orchard of 152 apple-trees and a number of Peach-trees, together with 12 acres of fine thriving young timber. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms of ſale and an indiſputable title made by PETER MATHER.

Nov. 28th 1795. *

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willis-town, Cheſter county, on the 12th inſt. a grey HORSE, about 15 years old, he is about 14 and an half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JACOB VOGDES.

Nov. 23. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in March laſt, a bay Horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and the near hind foot white. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ABRAHAM SMITH.

November 26, 1795. *

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of the 9th Month laſt, a black MARE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14½ hands high, with a remarkable ſcar on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and Forty Shillings for the thief, if brought to juſtice.

BENJAMIN WATSON.

11th Mo. 7th, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

N. B. He is very deſirous of having a maſter, and promiſes to ſerve with fidelity.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTIN, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't be deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by ' JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

NOTICE,

THE co-partnerſhip of William Boyd and James M'Cully expired agreeable to contract, and was by mutual conſent diſſolved, on the ſixth day of Auguſt laſt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid late firm, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt it, are deſired to render their accounts to James M'Cully, in order for ſettlement.

WILLIAM BOYD.
JAMES M'CULLY.

N. B. Said M'Cully carries on the buſineſs of the late firm.

Little Britain, Nov. 8th 1765.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DUTTON, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers, living in Upper-Chicheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

JOHN TALBOT,
CALEB EYRE, } Executors.

11th Mo. 4th, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate n Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelpiia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. ' 9w*

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown, on the firſt of October, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

* GERSHOM SAXON.

Nov. 2, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhonſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE
EZEKIEL RHOADS. } Executors.

October 24, 1795. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the Green Tree in Fourth-ſtreet, on the 31ſt of October laſt, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, A RED and WHITE HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov 12th 1795. §

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid *ISAAC VASTINE* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE FRANTZ. } *Aſſignees,*

October 22d 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.
Five tracts on Will's creek.
Two tracts on Gladden's Run.

Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinſon's mill, and ſeven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley townſhip, and about 100 poles northward from the line dividing Pennſylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, ſouth Front ſtreet. 6w.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday the 7th December next, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Chapman's tavern to Newtown, containing about 150 acres, of which 50 acres are woodland, 10 acres meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard, &c. on the place are a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſheds, a new ſtone milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, late the eſtate of Henry Wireman, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

CHRISTIAN WIREMAN. Executor.

November 23, 1795. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

TO BE RENTED,

THE noted *TANYARD*, now in the tenure of Joſeph Griffith, with about fifty acres of good land, and improvements, ſituate in Delaware county, near Dilworth's Town, in a very good neighbourhood for cuſtom and bark; it may be entered upon next ſpring, and the liberty of working in hides this fall. For terms apply to

CALEB BRINTON.

October 28th 1795. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3414.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1795.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for ſale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the teſtator, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip aforeſaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington by lands of Iſaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy graſs, the whole incloſed with good poſt and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm houſe, ſtable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two ſtory frame houſe not yet finiſhed, a good barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. apple-mill and cyder-preſs, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming proſpect for many miles both up and down the ſame.

No 2. A lot or peice of land, ſituate in Bordentown, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Main-ſtreet, by Bank-ſtreet, by Second-ſtreet, &c. This is one of the higheſt and pleaſanteſt ſituations in Bordention for a gentleman's reſidence, having a beautiful proſpect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, ſituate in Bordentown aforeſaid, bounded by Walnut-ſtreet, and Prince-ſtreet, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Iſaac Horner, and others

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, ſituate in Lamberton, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Second-ſtreet, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, that has for a numbe of years been occupied for a ſchool-houſe. For further particulars, and terms of ſale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD

THAT noted ſtand, as a tavern, in Nottingham, Burlington county, within 4 miles of Trenton, 6 from Bordentown, 7 from Allentown, 8 from Princeton, at the Croſs Roads, with 155 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, and the remainder woodland; on the premiſes are about 70 bearing apple trees, of the beſt fruit, a young orchard of about 70, planted out in ſpring ninety five, beſides a number of young thrifty cherry trees, juſt beginning to bear, alſo a large and convenient two ſtory frame houſe, four rooms and an entry on each floor, an excellent cellar under the houſe, a good kitchen adjoining, a never failing well of water at the door, a barn and ſtable convenient for twenty head of horſes, a waggon houſe ſhed and work-ſhop; the buildings are all new and in a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

JOSEPH. DISBROW.

December 6. 1795. *

To be ſold at public Sale,

On the firſt day of March next, if not ſold by private ſale before, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next, for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter 21 miles from Philadelphia on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, there is a great quanty of woodland on ſaid place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk-houſe, over a good ſpring of water near the door; the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant and convenient for a ſtore or any other public buſineſs, and to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG, }

December 5, 1795.

N B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, at the premiſes. *

From Engliſh papers by the Richmond.

PARIS, October 7.

The die is caſt! the blood of the French has been ſpilt by the hand of Frenchmen. Such is the work of theſe infamous Libelliſts who, for ſix months paſt, have poiſoned the public mind.—Such is the work of the intriguing Royaliſts, who have led the ſections of Paris aſtray! What puniſhment is ſufficiently cruel to make thoſe monſters expiate their numerous crimes, their ſanguinary thirſt? At half paſt four, the attack of the Convention began, in the ci-devant Rue Dauphin, oppoſite the Church of St. Roch, and in the Rue de L'Echelle. Early in the morning the Rebels ſurrounded the National Palace; ſeven times did they fire, before their fire was returned. The defenders of liberty bit their muſquets with rage at being obliged to ſupport theſe humiliating aggreſſions of the Satellites.

At length the ſignal was given to repel force by force, to make the National Will be reſpected; ſuddenly they cruſhed, like lions, the preſumptuous traitors, who had conceived the mad pride of reſiſting the true ſovereignty of the people; the patriots were attacked in various directions; the cannon thundered; and force, victory, power, remained with the law. The ſections of the Theatre Francaiſe and L'Unite, attempted to croſs the bridges, in order to join the ſections of Lepelletier and la Butte-de-Moulins; but their diſcharge of muſquetry was anſwered by a furious cannonade, which deſtroyed a part of them, and put the reſt to flight. Nothing particular occurred during the night, except the apprehenſion of ſeveral conſpirators. This morning the ſection of Lepelletier has been ſurrounded, for the purpoſe of diſarming it.

[illegible] your vile flatterers have reduced you.—Give up theſe miſcreants; bow down before the Repreſentatives of the whole people; rally around them, and you will ſtill enjoy proſperous days.

(Le Battave.)

October 8.

The city remains quiet. The Convention is guarded by a numerous force, compoſed of troops of the line. An order of the Commander in Chief, Barras, has juſt been publiſhed in Paris, enjoining all the grenadiers and light infantry of the National Guard to depoſit their arms in the chief place of their reſpective ſections, within three hours after the publication of the order, under pain of being proſecuted as rebels.

Extract from the Paris Papers,

With a brief abſtract of the proceedings of the

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At half paſt four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th Vendemire (October 5) the cry of "To arms, to arms!" was heard around the National Palace, and inſtantly all the military and citizens who ſurrounded it ranged themſelves in order of battle.

The Preſident invited the Aſſembly to remain calm, and wait the event in ſilence. The Deputies reſumed their places—they were few in number. Several of the Repreſentatives mixed with the troops which were without.

For the ſpace of half an hour cannon and muſquetry were heard firing in different parts, ſome round about the national palace, and others in the Rue Honore, and other neighbouring parts; the cry of "to arms!" was general, and the blood of the citizens flowed for upwards of an hour. Till ten at night the cannon were roaring and muſkets firing. St. Roch was forced, and then the palace d'Egalite; the gates were burſt open by the cannon.

Great agitation prevailed in the Aſſembly, and a confuſed murmur was heard for ſome time; at laſt ſilence was obtained, which was only interrupted by the noiſe of the cannon. A voice at laſt deſired that the officers of health, who might happen to be members of the Convention, would aſſiſt in dreſſing the wounded, which they immediately did.

A member called out "the rebels are repulſed," and the cry of Vive la Republique! was heard.

A grenadier entered with a pair of colours in his hands, which he had taken from the inſurgents.

The women who were in the hall went to attend the wounded.

At ſix o'clock the firing diminiſhed, and Merlin de Douay mounted the tribune, ſo much agitated that he could ſcarcely ſpeak; at laſt he ſaid, "Citizens, I came to announce to you the ſucceſs of the defenders of the Republic. I am grieved to have to ſay, that French blood has been ſpilt; but the friends of the country have not to reproach themſelves with having began the battle; the General in Chief had received from your committee the poſitive orders not to begin the attack, to remain on the defenſive, and even to avoid provocation as much as poſſible. The action was began by treachery. Several rebels, one of whom carried a flag, advanced towards the Committee of Public Safety, in the ſection of La Police, where they laid down their arms and their colours, and embraced the Captain of the Conventional grenadiers, crying, Vive la Republique! and Vive la Convention! at the ſame inſtant ſome muſkets were fired by the rebels, which wounded ſeveral ſoldiers, and then the action began.

"The General in Chief has juſt informed the Committee, that the rebels are every where repulſed, and the Republic triumphant.

Baron Stael, the Swediſh ambaſſador, entered the box deſigned for the corps diplomatique at about ſeven, with a drawn ſabre in [illegible], the cannon was only heard every quarter of an hour.

Cavagnac mounted the tribune and ſaid, "I come to announce an advantage gained by the defenders of the Republic, in one of the moſt important parts, namely, at the corner of the ſtreet of the Convention, which abuts upon the church of St. Roch, where the action commenced by an aggreſſion on the part of the rebels; there our ſoldiers were attacked by a conſiderable number, and defended themſelves vigorouſly; and, ſeconded by two pieces of cannon, well ſerved, our troops repulſed the enemy into the church of St. Roch, where they ſhut themſelves up. It was then we had the greateſt difficulty in conſtraining the ardour of the ſoldiers, who wanted to purſue them into that retreat; but as we did not know their force, and thought we might fall into ſome ambuſcade, we ſtopped the military from proceeding; the courage of the Republicans ſhone every where; General Bertuyee had a horſe killed under him. Vachet and four other general officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Our fuſileers are this moment purſuing the rebels; ſome cannon ſhot are occaſionally fired to drive them away, which they cannot anſwer, as they have no cannon. Nothing ſhall hurt you, I will anſwer for your ſafety."

At 9 o'clock Barras appeared at the tribune. "You charged me (ſaid he) to cauſe the national authority to be reſpected; you have been obeyed. The brigands have laughed at your decrees, and blaſphemed the ſovereignty of the people. Too long they dared to arm themſelves againſt you, but I had prepared the neceſſary means to repreſs them; I, however, forbid the ſoldiers to fire upon them firſt; they attacked ſeveral of our poſts, and then I repelled force by force, and ſucceeded in repulſing them, as they refuſed to diſperſe or ſurrender." [Here applauſes began in the tribune, but the Aſſembly cauſed ſilence to reign, by obſerving there was no cauſe for joy when citizens kill each other.] Barras ſaid, "It is grief to me to have ſuch a recital to make, but it was neceſſary to march againſt thoſe who intended to murder the Convention, and who ſaid they ought to govern; they wiſhed to re-eſtabliſh royalty, but they did not think that after they had deſtroyed the Convention (if they could have ſucceeded in that) they would have have had the maſs of citizens to have fought, who have now made them bite the duſt. I invite the Convention to be calm, the victory is ours; the rebels will ſoon be overcome."

On the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 7,) the Reporter read different letters, ſtating, that an Engliſh ſquadron endeavoured to make a deſcent on the Iſland of Normoutier, when Charette made diſpoſitions to co-operate with them; but Gen. Hoche marched againſt Charette, and took from his troops ſucceſſively ſeveral poſts. The rear guard of Charette's army endeavoured to attack St. Cyr, but failed, and were obliged to retreat with loſs. The Republicans took ſeveral priſoners; according to reports, Charette had loſt 400 men, among whom was a moſt ſkilful Lieutenant, named Guerin, who called one of our brave Corporals, of the name of Valet, to fight him ſingly. Valet anſwered him by firing off his muſket and killing him, ſaying, "Thus I anſwer Royaliſts."

In another expedition the Republican army marched to Belleville, where the head quarters of Charette were; at their approach the enemy fled in great confuſion; and would have been purſued, if the Republican troops had not been without ammunition. The proud chief Charette took refuge in a wood before a handful of Republicans. The Engliſh, informed of the defeat of Charette, had quitted their ſtation, and certainly would not attempt to execute the deſcent which they had planned-

In the evening ſitting, on the report of [illegible] Safety, the Convention decreed [illegible] That all the [illegible] of Paris, who ſhall have obtained paſſports or commiſſions, dated 12th, 13th and 14th Vendemaire, from the Primary Aſſemblies of Paris, ſhall be put under arreſt as emiſſaries of the rebels. All Police and Municipal Officers, and departmental Adminiſtrators, are enjoined to apprehend all the Couriers and Emiſſaries of the Primary Aſſemblies of Paris.

In the ſitting of the 16th Vendemaire, (October 8,) Letourneur de la Manche, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, aſcended the tribune—"A great attempt has been made in the neighbourhood of Paris; already your Committees have given you an account of the arrival of two hundred pieces of cannon, to ſuccour the rebels of Paris. The commune of Belleville has likewiſe ſent two to the ſection of Lepelletier: the men of Choiſy-ſur-Seine marched to ſupply the ſection of Finiſterre with others. It behoves us to puniſh all the guilty, and to know the refractory, who have authoriſed or ſanctioned this participation in the rebellion.

"The following is a decree which I am charged to preſent to you: the Mayors and Procureurs of the communes of Belleville St. Germain, and Choiſy-ſur-Seine, ſhall be ordered to the bar of the Convention, to give an account of their conduct relative to the ſuccours ſent by the inhabitants of theſe communes to the rebels of Paris. They ſhall bring with them the regiſters of their deliberations."

This plan was oppoſed by ſeveral members, but after ſome debate was carried,

In the ſitting of October 9, Barras, Commandant General of the forces united in Paris, and of the 17th military diviſion, aſcended the tribune. "Paris," ſaid he, "is at preſent perfectly tranquil, and ſubmiſſive to the laws. Your committees have diſarmed the ſections Lepelletier, and Theatre Francois, together with the grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the other ſections. The Convention have thus at its diſpoſal a large quantity of excellent arms, which will unqueſtionably be delivered to the ſtaunch Republicans. I have, in conformity to your decree, organized the three Military Councils, which will proceed to buſineſs to morrow morning. One will meet in the ſection Lepelletier; another in that of the Theatre Francois, and the third in that of la Buite des Moulins. It is at the places where the conſpirators had diſplayed the moſt audacity that they ought to be puniſhed."—Applauſes.

Barras next announced, that a great number of new detachments had arrived; but as there were more of theſe than were neceſſary for the maintainance of public tranquility, he intended to canton them in the communes adjacent to Paris.

Lahaye, in the name of the Committee of Legiſlation, propoſed to decree, that Lacoſte, and the other deputies, impriſoned on a charge of having ſhared in Roberſpierre's tyranny, ſhould, as there was no room for accuſation againſt them, be reſtored to their ſeats in the Convention.

This meaſure was violently oppoſed, on the ground that it would be thought that the Royaliſts had been ſubdued merely to give a triumph to the Mountain and its terrible ſyſtem.

Dumont called for the previous queſtion, and demanded, that it ſhould be ſolemnly declared that there ſhould be no alteration made in the time fixed for the convocation of the Electoral Aſſemblies and the new Legiſlative Body.--Decreed.

A member demanded, that Lahaye ſhould be ſent to the Abaye priſon, for having made the above propoſition. Chenier demanded that his name ſhould be inſerted with cenſure in the *proces-verbeaux*.—Adopted.

Colombel, in the name of the Committee of Legiſlation, propoſed the following decree:

"The Committee of General Security is authoriſed to determine on the diſpoſal of thoſe who have been impriſoned on a meaſure of general ſecurity, and againſt whom no criminal charge has been proved."—Decreed.

In the ſitting of Oct. 10. Barras announced that calm was perfectly reſtored in Paris. He ſaid that the officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers, who, on the 13th, had ſaved the Republic by ſaving the national repreſentation, demanded to expreſs their civic ſentiments, through the him, and fought with the greateſt gallantry.—They were admitted amidſt the warmeſt plaudits.

A violent debate took place reſpecting thee admiſſion of the arreſted deputies, in which Tallien, Doucet, Andre Dumont, Legendre, Thibaudeaux, Gamon, and ſeveral others, contended for the liberty of ſpeaking, and called out, "Don't think we have cruſhed the Royaliſts to let the Mountain and its horrid ſyſtem triumph:" And, after further violent debates, the previous queſtion was called for, and the declaration relative to the Electoral Aſſemblies, &c. agreed to.

On the 11th the ſections of Paris were decreed to be cloſed.

On the 12th, Barras made a report concerning the tranquility which reigned in Paris.

Decreed, that three councils of war ſhould be eſtabliſhed in Paris.

Merlin de Douay made a report of the proceedings of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Vendemaire, by which it appeared, that the Sections of Lepelletier, Buite des Moulins, Contrat Social, Theatre Francois, Luxembourg, Poiſſonnerie, Brutus, Temple, and others, were in open rebellion againſt the Convention; but that the force employed againſt them had ſucceeded in overcoming them.

In the ſitting of October 13, it was decreed to tranſport Barrere.

In the ſitting of October 14, Joſeph Le Bonn was ordered to be executed. The Preſident and Secretary of the ſection of the Theatre Francois were ordered to be put to death.

In the ſitting of the 15th, a long report was preſented on the inſurection of the 4th, 5th, and 6th inſtant.

The Committees of Public and General Safety ſtated, that the plan of the inſurrection was to eſtabliſh a King, under the name of Perpetual Mayor of Paris.

In the ſitting of October 16, a motion was made for ſuſpending the Electoral Bodies of Paris, but in conſequence of ſome obſervations from Daunon, it was withdrawn.

Legendre communicated the reſult of the proceedings of the Secret Committee; and, by the ſuſpicions which he artfully caſt upon Lanjuinais, Henri Lariviere, and Leſage of Eure and Loire, it it is pretty clear, that the prevailing party mean to renew the ſyſtem of terror, by ridding themſelves of their enemies.

Aubry, Rovere, and Salladin were alſo denounced by Louvet, and the laſt ordered to be arreſted.

The Convention, on this day, ſat in a General and Secret Committee ſince three o'clock yeſterday afternoon. No ſtranger or journaliſt was ſuffered to be preſent at the ſittings.

LONDON, October 23.

The Hamburgh mail, which was due on Monday, arrived yeſterday. It contains ſome farther accounts of the operations of the French and Imperial armies on the Rhine. The former made ſeveral deſperate attacks upon Mentz and Caſſel, between the 2d and 7th inſt. but were repulſed with great ſlaughter. Their loſs is rated at 3000 men.

Coſtheim, after being twice taken and retaken, remains at laſt in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, who are ſaid to have received orders from Vienna, to riſk a general engagement, with a view to raiſe the ſiege of Mentz. Manheim is ſtill cloſely blockaded, and Ehrenbreitſtein vigorouſly defended by the Auſtrians.

The Elector of Hanover has, through the medium of his Miniſter at the Diet at Ratiſbon, declared his opinion, that the Emperor ſhould inſiſt on the *ſtatu quo*, as the baſis of the negociation for a peace with France.

The Imperial army is every day much weakened by the deſertion of the troops of the Empire, belonging to thoſe Princes which have made a ſeparate peace with France. On the 3d inſt. the troops of the Elector of Saxony marched off, on their return home. Their departure was rather ſudden, and in conſequence of the moſt preſſing orders from Dreſden. The Elector of Hanover has likewiſe withdrawn his contingent, which was paid in money, ſince the 1ſt inſtant, and has alſo recalled all his troops which were with the Imperial army. In ſhort, we may conclude that a general peace between France and all the Germanic States is at no great diſtance.

On the other hand, the Empreſs of Ruſſia is uſing every endeavour to prevail [illegible] paign. Her Imperial Majeſty has promiſed the aſſiſtance of 24,000 troops to Auſtria; and has likewiſe aſſured our Cabinet of her intention of ſending a large military force next year to act againſt France.

October 24

There are ſtrong reaſons for thinking, and it is ſaid Miniſters have information, that the French ſquadron, which fell in with our Mediterranean convoy, is full of troops and warlike ſtores for the Weſt-Indies. If ſo, the French Commodore may carry the prizes into Cadiz, repair any damage his ſhips have received, and proceed upon his voyage long before our reinforcements, which are not expected to be ready to ſail from Portſmouth, in leſs than a fortnight.

What the conſequences of ſuch an anticipation muſt be, every man acquainted with the preſent ſituation of our Weſt-India iſlands will readily calculate.

M. Monneron's return to England is daily expected. His mind has been lately diverted from the original object of his miſſion: and there are intelligent men who affirm, that ſince the late triumph of the Convention, future negociations of the two countries will be of a pacific nature.

From the ſame authority we are aſſured, that, previouſly to any negociation, the Convention inſiſt, that *England ſhall acknowledge the French Republic.*

The Elector Palatinate has repreſented to the Diet of Ratiſbon, that he had been under the neceſſity of ſurrendering, under an honorable capitulation, the town and fortreſs of Manheim to the French, to prevent the total ruin of the ſame, and his whole Electoral territory; as the paſſage of the French over the Rhine, the retreat of the Auſtrian troops, and the withdrawing of the Auſtrian artillery from Manheim, had deprived him of all means of defence. He adds, that this event is an additional proof of the neceſſity of a ſpeedy peace, ſince the ſituation of affairs becomes every day more perilous.

The laſt accounts from Paris alſo ſay, that Charette is in the greateſt extremity of danger. His ſituation is ſo truly deplorable, that he talks of diſbanding his Catholic Army. Should he adopt this reſolution, it is thought he will take refuge in England, the Convention being fully bent on his deſtruction. Charette has behaved with uncommon gallantry, and notwithſtanding the virulent aſperſions of his enemies, he has dignified misfortune.

Extract of a letter from the Britiſh Head-Quarters at Delmenhorſt, Oct. 13.

"There can be no further doubt entertained of our embarking for Great-Britain, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of tranſports can be procured for carrying the intentions of government into effect. In the mean time, however ſingular it may appear, though we be at the eve of moving hence, we have no idea to what quarter the march is to be directed: while ſome ſurmiſe that the troops are to croſs the Weſer, others, without knowing a ſentence more about it, conjecture that Hamelen, at the extremity of the Dutchy of Brunſwick, will be our quarters, until the time comes that the cavalry can be ſhipped off with ſafety.

"It has been formally announced to the Hanoverian troops at Bremen, that the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, is at peace with France! Laſt Sunday, for the ſecond time, it was given out in public orders.

"Letters from Frankfort, of a late date, announce as a fact, that on the 24th ult. (the very day the French troops were expected there,) Gen. Clairfait and the Conventional Lefevre dined with the Pruſſian Chief Hohenloe. The reſult of this meeting proved advantageous to the city, the neutrality of which is to be religiouſly reſpected."

Letters from Frankfort to the 3d of October, ſtate, that on the 1ſt inſtant the French retook Coſtheim, but were ſoon afterwards obliged to evacuate it. They advanced, however, again to the attack, and again obtained poſſeſſion of it. On the 5th, they attacked Caſſel; thrice were they repulſed and driven to Hochheim.

A letter from Cologne of the 7th inſtant, ſays—that they gained poſſeſſion of the heights that commanded Caſſel, and that the actions between the Auſtrians and French laſted two days.

Wheat, we are ſorry to find, experi- [illegible] day.

October 26—27.

The new Legiſlature of France meet this day. The council of Five Hundred are to aſſemble at the Thuilleries; that of the Ancients, conſiſting of two hundred and fifty members, at the Palais Bourbon; and the Executive Directory at the Luxemburgh.

Lloyd's books of yeſterday ſtated the loſs of 46 veſſels, lately taken by the French, and carried into Cadiz, near thirty of which belonged to the homeward bound Mediterranean convoy. A conſiderable gloom pervaded the countenances of the merchants and underwriters on the unfortunate occaſion.

This morning a committee of the monied men had their conference with Mr. Pitt, relative, it is ſuppoſed, to taking up the loan for the enſuing year, which buſineſs is not accommodated.

The Paris papers from the 18th to the 24th inſtant, incluſive, which we received this morning, contain very important intelligence.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, under the command of General Jourdan, has been defeated, and forced to recroſs the Lahn, and retreat towards the Rhine.

The diſpoſitions which General Jourdan had made to reſiſt the Auſtrians were complete in every part, except towards the line of neutrality, which it was ſuppoſed the Auſtrians would not attempt to violate. The Auſtrians, however, did violate it, and turning the left wing of the Sambre and the Meuſe army, which touched the line of neutrality, forced the whole army to retreat.

The committee of Public Safety conſider this event only as a retrograde movement, and aſſure the Convention that the troops on the other ſide of the Rhine ſhall preſerve ſuch poſitions as will be neceſſary to begin the next campaign with advantage. The Convention, however, have ordered the deputy, Aubry, who had the direction of military affairs in the Committee of Public Safety, and who is accuſed of having unneceſſarily delayed the paſſage of the Rhine, after it had been reſolved upon by the Committee, to be arreſted.

The diſcuſſions in the Convention aſſume an aſpect of greater perſonality and aſperity than they have done at any time ſince the deſtruction of Robeſpierre. There are two parties; at the head of one is Tallien, at the head of the other is Thibaudeau. Tallien conſiders the Republic to be in great danger. He fears that the firſt act of the new government will be to publiſh a general amneſty, and that a counter-revolution will be effected in three months after the adoption of the New Conſtitution. His wiſh ſeems to be to prolong the Revolutionary government, and to delay the meeting of the new Legiſlature. Upon his ſuggeſtion, a commiſſion of five has been appointed to preſent the means of ſaving the Republic in the preſent emergency of affairs.

Thibaudeau ridicules the fears of Tallien. He accuſes him of wiſhing to deſtroy ſuch of his colleagues as have been appointed by ſeveral departments; of attempting to annul the Elections, and to delay the adoption of the Conſtitution. He denounces him as one of the authors of the maſſacres of the 2d September, and he aſſerts that the Pretender to the crown relies chiefly upon Tallien for the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty.

Thibaudeau's party appears to be the moſt powerful.

Notwithſtanding theſe diſſentions in the Convention, Paris is ſtill tranquil.

The Committee of Public Safety have informed the Convention, that a ſquadron from Rochfort has taken an Engliſh convoy of 18 ſhips from Jamaica, the cargoes of which are valued at 200 millions of livres.

A letter from Nantes, dated the 8th Vendemaire, ſays,—"Yeſterday an Engliſh veſſel, laden with 400 Emigrants, diſembarked them near Sables. At the moment when they thought themſelves conquerors, they were attacked on a ſudden by the Republicans, and purſued with the bayonet. Not one of them eſcaped."

Policies have been opened at Lloyd's, to return one hundred guineas for twenty-five, if before the expiration of ſix months hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between Great-Britain and France.

We forbear to enter into any diſcuſſion reſpecting the late reſolutions of the Regency at Hanover, to withdraw all aſſiſtance from his Imperial Majeſty, in proſecuting the war againſt France. We are perfectly of opinion, that the political intereſts of the Elector of Hanover and King of Great-Britain ſhould be totally diſtinct; had ſuch an opinion always prevailed, great would have been the ſaving of the Engliſh blood and Engliſh treaſure. Since the Elector of Hanover can make peace for the ſecurity of the Electorate, he hopes its future wars will be ſupported by its own reſources.

It is now ſaid, that, in conſequence of the impracticability of finding the requiſite number of troops, Miniſters have given up the expedition againſt St. Domingo, and that the whole force going out is to be employed for the protection of our own Iſlands, and the re-capture of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe,

M. Monneron returned to Dover yeſterday morning; the veſſel he embarked on board of in the Downs was bound to Havre, but could not reach that port, owing to the ſtrong weſterly winds.

Five more of the homeward-bound Mediterranean convoy have arrived at different ports, which were entered on Lloyd's books on Saturday; ſo that only 31 are now miſſing. The cargoes of two of theſe are eſtimated at 300,000l. ſterling.

The ſilk ſhips from the Mediterranean are valued on an average at 180,000l. each. The wine, brandy, and fruit ſhips, are not deemed worth more than 15,000l. each.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *RICHARD BACKHOUSE* late of Durham townſhip, Bucks county, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

JAMES BACKHOUSE,
WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, or } *Adminiſtrat.*
GEORGE WALL,
December 1, 1795. 4w.

PORTLAND, December 10.

On Tueſday laſt the tempeſt was ſevere—the gale which blew from Eaſt, Southerly, laſted from 4 to 12 of that day. On Wedneſday morning the docks and wharves in this town preſented a moſt diſmal ſpectacle indeed. Wharves, veſſels, lumber, &c. all hurried together in one common ruin. A large ſhip, of three hundred tons, driven almoſt to high water mark—veſſels ſunk—wharves torn up and in ſhort the greateſt deſtruction experienced ever known in this harbour. We tremble for the fate of our brethren on the deep, eſpecially thoſe who might happen to be near land, as it does not appear to be poſſible they could eſcape deſtruction.

The bridge building between this town and Falmouth, has ſuffered the loſs of two middle piers, but is otherwiſe not much damaged.

Captain Andrew Scott, in the ſhip Cumberland, arrived here on the 8th inſt. from Breſt, which he left the 2d of Oct. Capt. Scott brought no papers. He aſſures us, however, that the people are generally ſatisfied with the new Conſtitution, except in Britanny; where they ſtill continue in a ſtate of rebellion.—Capt. S. travelled with the mail to Paris. Through ſome parts of Britanny an eſcort of 800 men was neceſſary; and even then they were often fired on, and a number of his companions were killed, In this part of the country the houſes are deſtroyed, the fields laid waſte, and the inſtruments of Huſbandry have given place to thoſe of blood. In every other part the ſcene is reverſed—The people are happy—the fields are highly cultivated; and to uſe our informant's own words, "one would imagine himſelf, when there, to be in the granary of the world." Proviſions of all kinds were cheap, except flour, which was 16 dollars a barrel. Beef of an excellent quality was ſelling at ten dollars.

Capt. Scott left Breſt in company with the ſhip Cleopatra, of Boſton, Hayden, Maſter. The ſchooner Fairplay, Snowden, left Breſt for Corſica, about 8 days before the Cumberland ſailed. Nov. 29, lat. 41. 26. lon. 62. 0. ſpoke the ſhip Sally, Joſeph Holbrook, maſter, from Wiſcaſſet to Liverpool.

BOSTON, December 12.

On the firſt day of January, two per cent. of the principal of the ſix per cent. ſtock of the debt of the United States, will be paid off, at the Treaſury. This circumſtance is a better anſwer to the virulent invectives againſt Mr. Hamilton's funding ſyſtem, than volumes of theoretic writings; and muſt ſtrike dumb thoſe calumniators who have ſaid that he wiſhed to perpetuate the public debt.

December 14.

The Britiſh, who heretofore enjoyed the Mediterranean commerce, are embarraſſed on one ſide by the French cruiſers; and on the other by the Dey of Algiers; who, on the 6th of September, *formally declared War againſt them!*

On Tueſday evening laſt, in a violent S. E. ſtorm, the brig Peggy, Captain Williamſon, from Arichat, Cape Breton, owned by Mr. Forſyth, of Halifax, and conſigned to Mr. Thomas Amory, of this town, was caſt away on Lynn beach, and all the crew, conſiſting of 12 perſons, periſhed, one only excepted. She had on board 3500 quintals merchantable fiſh; and was in every particular well found. Such was the violence of the ſtorm, that ſhe went to ſhivers immediately after ſhe ſtruck. Of the cargo, a great part was waſhed aſhore; and near 2500 quintals ſaved. Eight of the bodies have been found, and decently interred. The preſervation of the only ſurvivor is remarkable.—He was ordered into the long boat to hang the tackle to her, at that inſtant a ſea ſwept her and him from the veſſel, and carried them both on ſhore. All the reſt periſhed on board.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 2.

The ſhip Fox, mentioned in part of laſt week's Medley, to have gotten on ſhore at Quix's Hole, and bilged, is totally loſt. In a few minutes after the Captain left her to get help from this place, ſhe heeled ſo much, that her yards lay in the water. The crew got out as many of their effects as poſſible, and while on ſhore to unload their boats at flood tide, ſhe upſet and diſappeared; ſhe was next day found on the Vineyard ſhore, carried thither by a ſtrong north wind and tide:—Her maſts being cut away, ſhe righted, and they ſaved about 600 bbls. of oil. A ſtrong weſt wind on Monday laſt tore her to pieces, and they finally have ſaved about 700 bbls. out of 1450, which conſtituted her cargo. Her rigging, &c. in mutilated ſtate, are ſaved. An unfortunate affair in fine weather and ſmooth ſea, and in ſight of home, with an uncommon full ſhip, to be loſt, cauſes ſome ſerious thoughts in the minds of all who hear it.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

The Editor's private correſpondence from Germany, furniſhes a true key to the movements of the French in North Germany. The object is not ſolely to compel the ſtates to make peace—It is a ſettled plan of Pruſſia to divide Germany, by detaching the northern princes and ſtates from the preſent head of the empire, and taking them nnder the protection of Pruſſia, as head of the Northern Confederacy. The northern ſtates favour this ſyſtem, as do many of the people of Hanover, who wiſh to throw off their connection with Great Britain. It is to enforce this plan, by compelling the ſtates to make a ſeparate peace and place themſelves under Pruſſia, that the French armies have penetrated into Upper Germany. The propoſed diviſion of the Empire will weaken the power of Auſtria, and create, in junction with Sweden and Denmark, a powerful barrier againſt the ambition of Ruſſia.

BALTIMORE, December 16.

By a gentleman who arrived from Annapolis, laſt evening, we are informed, that the bill for cutting a communication between the Cheſapeake and Delaware bays, was before the houſe on Monday, but poſtponed till next ſeſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

Capt. Farrady, of the brig Two Brothers, 23 days from Turks-Iſland, left there, the ſhip Four Siſters, ———, of Hartford; brig Fly, ——, of Philadelphia, Maria, ——, of Providence; ſchooner Maria, Thompſon, New-York.

Touched at St. Bartholemews, where he left ſeveral American veſſels, names unknown. Off St. Thomas, was boarded by the Bull-dog ſloop of war, on a cruize, which gave him no trouble.

Arrived at Newbury port, Schooner Nymph, Benjamin Clannen, Maſter, 46 days from Larcahaye. Sailed in company with Captain Andoll, of Philadelphia, and Captain Lunt, of Portſmouth—Extracts from the log-book—Sept. 23, at 10 o'clok, P. M. while lying at anchor in Boucaſſin, we were boarded by four Leogan barges, each mounting two ſwivels, and manned with 20 men, (mulattoes and blacks) armed with muſkets, cutlaſſes, and knives, &c. With their knives at our breaſts, they demanded our money, threatening inſtant death if we refuſed to deliver it. Not finding money, as they expected, they proceeded to plundering, broke open all the cheſts, and ſtripped them of their contents, threw the Captain's papers on the floor, and trod them under their feet, and robbed the people of the clothes they had on. They plundered the veſſel of one American enſign, two barrels of bread, one barrel of beef, two quarters do. pork, half a box of candles, three tarpaulins, one hand-lead, one bolt duck, three rols of tow-cloth, and one half hour glaſs.

DIED, at Rockhill, Bucks county, on Sunday, the 22d ult. at a good old age, SAMUEL SMITH, and on the Tueſday following, his remains were depoſited, attended by a very large concourſe of people, in the Preſbyterian burying-ground at Deep-Run, when the Rev. Mr. JONES delivered a funeral diſcourſe, from Philippians, chapter i. verſe 21. "*For me to live is Chriſt, and to die is gain.*"

This gentleman diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an early friend to the late revolution, was an active member of the firſt committee of the county, a member of the Convention of 1776, one of the county lieutenants during the war, frequently elected to the General Aſſembly, ſerved in the Council of Cenſors, was one of the commiſſioners of taxes, a Juſtice of the Peace, &c. Perhaps it may not be an improper eulogium to his memory, to mention, that after diſcharging the various duties of the offices he filled in the worſt of times, to the entire approbation of his conſtituents, no one ever died more regretted by his neighbours.—Thus our old patriots muſt all leave u.

Eſteemed and beloved by all who knew her, died in the 24th year of her age, on the 12th inſtant, *Miſs Ann Flower*, the only daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Flower, The good ſenſe of this amiable young lady, and the pious fortitude and reſignation with which ſhe met the ſtroke of death, after a tedious and painful illneſs, were evinced by the ſingular prudence and compoſure with which ſhe arranged every circumſtance of her interment. Having ſuffered much during her ſickneſs by the tolling of a funeral bell, ſhe requeſted amon gother things, that no one might be injured in the ſame way by the tolling of a bell at her funeral.

AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION.

Virginia Houſe of Delegates.

Saturday, December 12, 1795.

Reſolved, That the Senators repreſenting this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States be, and they are hereby, inſtructed, and the repreſentatives requeſted, to unite their utmoſt exertions to obtain, in their reſpective houſes, the following amendments to the Conſtitution, viz.

1. That no treaty, containing any ſtipulation upon the ſubject of the powers veſted in the Congreſs by the eighth ſection of the firſt article, ſhall become the Supreme law of the land, until it ſhall have been approved, in thoſe particulars, by a majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and that the Preſident, before he ſhall ratify any ſuch treaty, ſhall ſubmit the ſame to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

2. That a tribunal, other than the Senate, be inſtituted for the trial of impeachments.

3. That the Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two Senators from each ſtate, choſen by the Legiſlature thereof for three years, and each Senator have one vote; immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be, into three claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year; the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the ſecond year, ſo that one third may be choſen at the expiration of every year.

4. That no perſon holding the office of a Judge under the United States, ſhall be capable of holding, at the ſame time, any other office or appointment whatever.

Agreed to by the Houſe of Delegates.

(Atteſt)

JOHN STEWART, Clerk H. D.

Upon the firſt of the above propoſed amendments, the Houſe of Delegates divided, upwards of EIGHTY for it, THIRTY TWO againſt it.

The Legiſlature of North Carolina have rejected, by a very large majority, a ſet of reſolutions againſt the treaty, on the ground that a ſtate Legiſlature ought not to interfere in the federal government.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about* 15 *acres are good watered meadow, and* 20 *woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, *Spruce-ſtreet.*

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, from under the ſhed in Weſt-Cheſter, county aforeſaid, on the night of the 20th inſt. a ſorrel MARE, with ſaddle and bridle (plated bitts) 10 or 11 years old, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, her off hind foot white, with a remarkable large white ſpot under her belly on the off ſide, ſhod all round, trots and canters well, of good courage, and lofty carriage, and is ſome times lame, when rode hard. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice (to conviction) ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, four dollars will be paid, if brought home, by

¶ JACOB LEWIS,

November 26th, 1795.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on Wedneſday, the 16th inſt. a perſon came into my ſtore, and purchaſed ſeveral articles of merchandize, chiefly bandanoe handkerchiefs, and made payment with a check on the Bank of Pennſylvania, but which I ſince find he has either found or ſtolen; and conſequently his paſſing it was a fraud, and an impoſition on me. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, can be obſerved by his tongue to be an Iriſhman. In juſtice to my own character, and in order to bring an imposter to puniſhment, I offer the above reward to any perſon, who will give ſuch information of him as may lead to a diſcovery, or *Thirty Dollars* for ſecuring him in any place within 50 miles of Philadelphia. He may be known by attempting to paſs other checks, as it is ſuppoſed he had ſeveral. It is earneſtly requeſted of all perſons who were in the ſtore at the time of his being there to give me ſuch information of him that they may recollect.

‖ JOHN M'CLELLEN.

Frankford, Dec. 21, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

AND may be entered on the 1ſt of April next a Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 250 acres of good land, whereon is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large kitchen adjoining the ſame, a large ſquare log barn, with ſtables, and other out-houſes, a ſtone milk-houſe erected over a never-failing ſpring near the dwelling-houſe. There are on ſaid place about 35 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall erpence, a ſufficiency of wood land well timbered, together with a large apple orchard and other fruit trees. The whole in good repair. This place is contiguous to ſeveral Merchant-mills and iron works, which affords a good market for all kinds of grain and is on the Little Coneſtogoe road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter. It is alſo convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view or purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid place, or to Ephraim Allen, or William Loag, near the premiſes.

* *DAVID ROBINSON, ſenior.*

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame; as alſo thoſe to whom the ſaid firm is indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement

THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. tf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 110 acres, well proportioned with timber and meadow, the remainder good arable land, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, and three from the river Delaware. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone-houſe, and log kitchen, a well of excellent water near the door, alſo a good ſpring that ſeldom fails, a barn, waggon and chair-houſe; a good young bearing orchard, conſiſting chiefly of grafted fruit, ſeveral kinds of pear and cherry-trees, likewiſe a good mill-ſeat, on a conſtant good ſtream of water. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who expects to execute an indiſputable title, and give poſſeſſion the firſt of the Fourth Month next.

JOHN GILBERT.

Twelfth Month, 1795. †

For S A L E,

THAT valuable and well known Plantation, formerly owned by John Evans, at preſent by Samuel Evans, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about four hundred and ſixty acres—There are on ſaid Plantation two dwelling Houſes, one ſtone and brick, forty feet by twenty-five, two ſtories high, with a large and commodious Kitchen; the other a good log-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant; two large and convenient Barns; a ſtone Spring Houſe; a good Merchant Mill, with between 12 and 13 feet head and fall, on a never failing ſtream, the Whiteclay creek—There are on ſaid Plantation about 80 acres of excellent Meadow, a large proportion of which is well watered, and more can conveniently be made; about 180 acres is arable Land, cleared, the reſidue is Wood Land. The Land, in general, is of the firſt quality in that end of the county. The Plantation is 10 miles from Newport, 11 from the Head of Elk, 6 from New-London Croſs Roads, and 5 from New-Garden Meeting Houſe, on the neareſt road from Lancaſter, and on the direct one from Peach Bottom Ferry to Newport; the ſituation of the Mill is ſuitable for either the Elk or Middletown trade, which renders it an important ſtand. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will, upon applying to Mr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, within one mile of the place, be ſhewed the ſame, and know the terms of ſale from the ſubſcriber hereof, in Lancaſter county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

November 19, 1795. tbetf.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip Cheſter county, in the night of the 30th of November, 1795, a ſorrel MARE, part blooded, riſing ſeven years old has a long blaze in her forehead, trots eaſy and very faſt, canters ſpeedy, and to the beſt of my memory is between fourteen and fifteen hands high, never was docked but her tail was trimmed, ſhod before but the ſhoes much wore. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare, and if brought home, reaſonable chargeſt paid by

§ HENRY BROWNBACK, Jun.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB PETERMAN jun. deceaſed, of New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber on or before the thirtieth day of January next; and all thoſe having any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in ther reſpective accounts, for ſettlement.

GEORGE HEPLER, Executor.

December 6, 1795.

THE gentlemen compoſing the Cheſter county troop of Light Dragoons, and any other gentlemen who wiſh to join ſaid troop, are requeſted to meet at Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday the firſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvres.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Capt.

Dec. 10th, 1795.

WAS taken on the fourth inſtant, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, an old BLACK MARE, with a man's ſaddle on, in good order, about fourteen hands high, and has a large ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VANSANDT.

Dec. 11th 1765. *

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the new Germantown road, in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the ſign of the Riſing Sun, ſome time in June laſt, a BAY MARE, about twelve hands and an half high, has a ſtar in her forehead both hind feet white and appears to be very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Dec. 11th 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARGRET ISARD, has, without any juſt cauſe, eloped my bed and board. This is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JOHN ISARD.

Lower Alloways creek, Salem county,
New-Jerſey, December 5, 1795. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of William Wood, on the 6th inſt. A BROWN HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Dec. 7th 1795. §

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *CORNELIUS VANDERSDELL*, late of Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, that they make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known, in order for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH MILLARD, Adminiſtrator.

Nov. 30, 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 1ſt of October laſt, a brindle BULL, ſuppoſed to be four years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a half crop off each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROGER DAVIS.

December 2d, 1795. §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *WILLIAM IRWIN*, late of Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

SARAH IRWIN,
GEORGE HEINLEIN, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 4, 1795. ¶

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, Nov. 28, 1795.

A.
JAMES Anderſon, Dr. Francis Alliſon, John Alcorn, Thomas Anderſon.
B. Robert Barr, John Barr, David Bleakly, James Blellock, John Blee, Murtagh Bradley, (2)
C. *To the care of* Allen Cunningham, John Clelland, John Culbertſon, John Clarke *or* Hugh Jordan.
D. Lewellin Davis, Joſhua Davis, Barnabas Dickſon.
E. Catharine Engan.
F. Robert Filſon, Hugh Frew (2.) James Fradenick.
G. James Given William Gallagher, *or* John M'Leeſe, Robert Graham.
H. James Halmilton, Robert Huſton, (2) Francis Haman.
K. Eleanor Kilbreath, James Kirkpatrick.
L. Joſeph Luckey, Eſq; Thomas Lunn, Iſaac Levis, Middletown; Thomas Law, David Love.
M. Samuel M'Cullough, James Moor, Henry Madden, (2); Ephraim Morton, James Moor Eſquire, John M'Connaugh, Agneſs M'Glahlon, Adam M'Glaughlin, Jn. M'Murray, Alexander M'Mullan.
O. John O'Neal.
P. Polly Potter.
R. Col. Robinſon (2) John Rankin, Weſt Cheſter; Elizabeth Reed, James Randals, James Roberts, Thomas Richiſon.
S. Ebenezer Stott, Eſq; John Scott, Robert Smith.
T. William Thompſon, Weſt-Nantmill.
W. Widow Worth, Doe-Run, James Walker, Joſhua Weaver, Weſt-Cheſter.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, proprietor of the Lancaſter Stage, had taken a certain *Peter Stein* for one month, into his ſervice, as ſtage driver, but as the ſaid Peter Stein has deſerted his ſervice before the expiration of the abovementioned time, without previouſly giving information, ſo that, had not Mr. Adam Hendel, innkeeker, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, obtained another driver to ſaid ſtage, it would have had to remain in Philadelphia, to the great diſadvantage of the ſubſcriber: as it further appears that the ſaid Peter Stein, without giving proper notice of diſcontinuing his ſervice, has alſo taken with him the ſum of *One Hundred* and *Twenty Dollars*, which he was obligated to deliver; therefore any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Peter Stein, and ſecure him in any gaol in the United States ſo that he may become anſwerable for his conduct, ſhall receive the reward of FIFTEEN-DOLLARS, from the ſubſcriber.

Peter Stein is about 6 feet high, has fair hair, and a long meagre face; his cloathing is unknown.

FREDERICK DORSH.

Philadelphia. Nov. 25, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Milſtone, Sommerſet county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 3d day of October, a Negro LAD, named NED, 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſmoth ſkin, tolerably black, with a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, has likewiſe a ſmall one on his upper lip; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwer, and ſpeaks quick; had on when he went away, a ſhort lappelled blue coattee, with large metal buttons, a brown cloth jacket and trowſers; it is thought he will change his apparel; he went away with a Negro man belonging to Abraham Hunt, of Trenton, who ſince has been taken, and ſays he parted with the aforeſaid Negro near Buckingham, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, by applying to *Lewis Bender*, inkeeper, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the ſum of *Twenty Dollars*, with reaſonable charges, or the above reward if brought home to the ſubſcriber at Millſtone.

HENRY DISBROW.

December 4, 1795. *

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-away, on the 24th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, near Swedeſborough, Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, an apprentice lad, named William Elliott, about five feet ten inches high, ſtout built, long black hair, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a clouded green coat, light coloured ſurtout, with metal buttons, and high crown hat. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid run-away, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL OGDEN.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the Green Tree in Fourth-ſtreet, on the 31ſt of October laſt, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of 85 acres limeſtone land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Ridge road throngh Norriſtown to Reading, and known by the name of the Seven Stars, with a good ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, with four rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a good garret, and cellars under the whole, a ſmall houſe, 16 feet ſquare, a ſtone barn, 36 feet ſquare, with ſtables at each end, a ſtone ſhed, ſhingled with cedar, two ſprings of good water near the kitchen, and a draw-well of water, 6 acres of bottom and upland meadow, 10 acres of land ſowed with red clover ſeed, in good order, the fences have all been lately built new, and in tolerable repair. An orchard of 152 apple-trees and a number of Peach-trees, together with 12 acres of fine thriving young timber. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms of ſale and an indiſputable title made by PETER MATHER.

Nov. 28th 1795. *

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. *ROBERT SHANNON*, late of Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH SHANNON,
THOMAS SHANNON, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 2, 1795. * 4w.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. November, a dark bay MARE riſing 5 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, a white noſe, and her hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM HUEY.

Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter
county, Nov. 29, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN JONES, late of the townſhip of Newtown, and county of Delaware, blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to JESSE WILLIAMS, No. 6, Laurel-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ISAAC WILLIAMS, in Williſtown, Cheſter county, adminiſtrators, or JANE JONES, widow of the deceaſed.

Tenth Month 28th, 1795. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid *ISAAC VASTINE* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE FRANTZ. } *Aſſignees.*

October 22d 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or MRS. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

N. B. He is very deſirous of having a maſter, and promiſes to ſerve with fidelity.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, A RED and WHITE HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov 12th 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.

Five tracts on Will's creek.

Two tracts on Gladden's Run.

Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinſon's mill, and ſeven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley townſhip, and about 100 poles northward from the line dividing Pennſylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, ſouth Front ſtreet. 6w.

BRIGGS & KELLY,

At their STORE, No. 5, North Second-ſtreet,

IN ADDITION to their former aſſortment of *dry goods*, have juſt received per the Glaſgow, from Dublin, a few boxes of well aſſorted 7-8ths and yard wide IRISH LINENS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit. *

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTIN, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't he deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday the 7th December next, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Chapman's tavern to Newtown, containing about 150 acres, of which 50 acres are woodland, 10 acres meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard, &c. on the place are a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſheds, a new ſtone milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, late the eſtate of Henry Wireman, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

CHRISTIAN WIREMAN. Executor.

November 23, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willis-town, Cheſter county, on the 12th inſt. a grey HORSE, about 15 years old, he is about 14 and an half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JACOB VOGDES.

Nov. 23. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in March laſt, a bay Horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and the near hind foot white. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ABRAHAM SMITH.

November 26, 1795. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1795.] [NUMBER 3415.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1795.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on Wednefday, the 16th inſt. a perſon came into my ſtore, and purchaſed ſeveral articles of merchandize, chiefly bandanoe handkerchiefs, and made payment with a check on the Bank of Pennſylvania, but which I ſince find he has either found or ſtolen, and conſequently his paſſing it was a fraud, and an impoſition on me. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, can be obſerved by his tongue to be an Iriſhman. In juſtice to my own character, and in order to bring an impoſter to puniſhment, I offer the above reward to any perſon, who will give ſuch information of him as may lead to a diſcovery, or *Thirty Dollars* for ſecuring him in any place within 50 miles of Philadelphia. He may be known by attempting to paſs other checks, as it is ſuppoſed he had ſeveral. It is earneſtly requeſted of all perſons who were in the ſtore at the time of his being there to give me ſuch information of him that they may recollect.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

Frankford, Dec. 21, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county. Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, *Spruce-ſtreet.*

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

AND may be entered on the 1ſt of April next a Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 250 acres of good land, whereon is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large kitchen adjoining the ſame, a large ſquare log barn, with ſtables, and other out-houſes, a ſtone milk-houſe erected over a never-failing ſpring near the dwelling-houſe. There are on ſaid place about 35 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a ſufficiency of wood land well timbered, together with a large apple orchard and other fruit trees. The whole in good repair. This place is contiguous to ſeveral Merchant-mills and iron works, which affords a good market for all kinds of grain and is on the Little Coneſtogoe road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter. It is alſo convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view or purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid place, or to Ephraim Allen, or William Loag, near the premiſes.

DAVID ROBINSON, ſenior.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame; as alſo thoſe to whom the ſaid firm is indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement

THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. tf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 110 acres, well proportioned with timber and meadow, the remainder good arable land, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, and three from the river Delaware. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone-houſe, and log kitchen, a well of excellent water near the door, alſo a good ſpring that ſeldom fails, a barn, waggon and chair-houſe; a good young bearing orchard, conſiſting chiefly of grafted fruit, ſeveral kinds of pear and cherry-trees, likewiſe a good mill-ſeat, on a conſtant good ſtream of water. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who expects to execute an indiſputable title, and give poſſeſſion the firſt of the Fourth Month next.

JOHN GILBERT.

Twelfth Month, 1795. †

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted ſtand, as a tavern, in Nottingham, Burlington county, within 4 miles of Trenton, 6 from Bordentown, 7 from Allentown, 8 from Princeton, at the Croſs Roads, with 155 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, and the remainder woodland; on the premiſes are about 70 bearing apple trees, of the beſt fruit, a young orchard of about 70, planted out in ſpring ninety five, beſides a number of young thrifty cherry trees, juſt beginning to bear, alſo a large and convenient two ſtory frame houſe, four rooms and an entry on each floor, an excellent cellar under the houſe, a good kitchen adjoining, a never failing well of water at the door, a barn and ſtable convenient for twenty head of horſes, a waggon houſe ſhed and work-ſhop; the buildings are all new and in a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

JOSEPH. DISEROW.

December 6. 1795.

To be ſold at public Sale,

On the firſt day of March next, if not ſold by private ſale before, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next, for which an indiſputable title will be given,

Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter 21 miles from Philadelphia on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover, and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, there is a great quanty of woodland on ſaid place, and about 15 or 20 acres of good watered meadow; on the premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk-houſe, over a good ſpring of water near the door; the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn and other out-buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant and convenient for a ſtore or any other public buſineſs, and to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, }
DANIEL CORNOG, } Executors.

December 5, 1795.

N B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, at the premiſes.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for ſale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the teſtator, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip aforeſaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington by lands of Iſaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy graſs, the whole incloſed with good poſt and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm houſe, ſtable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two ſtory frame houſe not yet finiſhed, a good barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. apple-mill and cyder-preſs, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming proſpect for many miles both up and down the ſame.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, ſituate in Bordentown, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Main-ſtreet, by Bank-ſtreet, by Second-ſtreet, &c. This is one of the higheſt and pleaſanteſt ſituations iu Bordention for a gentleman's reſidence, having a beautiful proſpect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, ſituate in Bordentown aforeſaid, bounded by Walnut-ſtreet, and Prince-ſtreet, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Iſaac Horner, and others.

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, ſituate in Lamberton, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by Second-ſtreet, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a ſchool-houſe. For further particulars, and terms of ſale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

The following memorial is now handing to the citizens for their ſignature.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

The memorial of the ſubſcribers, citizens of the city of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That your memorialiſts are fully ſenſible of the bleſſings they enjoy, under the free and excellent conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and as citizens of the United States: But, whilſt they juſtly appreciate the rights to which they are entitled, they conſider themſelves aggrieved by an ordinance of a local and ſubordinate body, exerciſing legiſlative powers within the city of Philadelphia—This act, entituled "An Ordinance for preventing the erection of Wooden Buildings, within certain limits in the city of Philadelphia," is extremely injurious and oppreſſive, ſo far as it affects the intereſts and property of a numerous claſs of uſeful citizens: And, ſuperadded to the conſideration of a direct tendency unneceſſarily to infringe the rights of property of a part of your conſtituents, your memorialiſts deem the powers exerciſed, in this and other inſtances, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, (under the exiſting laws for incorporating the city,) to be a departure from the principles of the Conſtitution. In ſupport of this opinion, your memorialiſts beg leave to obſerve, that the right of legiſlation is the higheſt and moſt important power of government; and therefore, as the exerciſe of this power affects all the members of the community, the conſtitution of this ſtate wiſely provides, that the delegation of the right to legiſlate ſhall be made by the freemen of this ſtate; without requiring any qualification, as to quantum or ſpecies of property, in the electors of the Legiſlature.—

The people, duly conſidering the magnitude and ſacredneſs of the legiſlative truſt, have, by their conſtitution of government, provided for an annual reſtitution of that truſt to its depoſitors, for the purpoſe of its re-inveſtment in ſuch perſons as they deem worthy of their confidence; thereby to prevent that improper uſe of power, which too frequently reſults from its long poſſeſſion. The legiſlative truſt, too, your memorialiſts conceive to be of ſuch a nature, as, when delegated by the people, to the depoſitaries of their own choice, to be incapable of being transferred by ſuch immediate truſtees to men or bodies of men, not contemplated by the people at the time of inveſting the original truſt. Further, your memorialiſts aſſume as a principle, well underſtood in free governments as eſſential to their exiſtence, and recognized both by our own conſtitution and that of the United States, that the legiſlative, the executive, and the judiciary powers, ſhould not be inveſted in the ſame man or body of men; but that they ſhould be kept diſtinct, and independent of each other.

In order then to ſhew, that the principles herein ſtated—principles, engrafted into the conſtitution of this commonwealth—are violated by the conſtitution of the body which adminiſters the police of the city of Philadelphia, your memorialiſts reſpectfully deſire the attention of your honourable body to the following conſiderations.

1. That the Aldermen of the city, though ſuperintending the intereſts, acting with the authority, and taxing the effects of all the citizens, are elected by freeholders only; to the excluſion of every other deſcription of the freemen, conſtituting a body of citizens, numerous, uſeful, independent, and reſpectable.

2. That the Aldermen thus elected, and exerciſing legiſlative authority (in conjunction with the Common Council) over a large portion of the freemen of the city, are elected for the term of ſeven years; and hence, they poſſeſs the uncontrouled power, during that term, of participating in the enacting of laws, binding upon the property, not merely of that deſcription of citizens by whom they are eligible, but of a very numerous body of freemen, inhabitants of the ſame city, who are disfranchiſed of an invaluble privilege, becauſe not holding a particular ſpecies of property, and conſequently bound by laws made by men, who are neither actually or virtually their repreſentatives.

3. That the citizens of Philadelphia, who are not freeholders, being excluded from voting at the elections for Aldermen, have no means of redreſs againſt the operations of any act of the Corporation, however oppreſſive, which may effect the intereſts of the disfranchiſed freemen.

4. That even if the exiſting disfranchiſement of the citizens of Philadelphia, not freeholders, were removed, and thereby their rights, as freemen of Pennſylvania, reſtored—your memorialiſts conſider the duration of the term for which the Aldermen are choſen, incompatible with the genius and ſpirit of the Conſtitution.

5. That the ſame body of men, conſiſting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, thus exerciſing legiſlative powers in the city of Philadelphia, are alſo inveſted with, and exerciſe, judicial and executive authority; in oppoſition to the well eſtabliſhed principles of a free government.

Permit your memorialiſts to call to the recollection of your honourable body, that on the 17th, 19th, and 27th of December, 1792, petitions were preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from a great number of inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, ſtating the grievances to which they are ſubjected under the act and ſupplement for incorporating the ſaid city, and praying redreſs thereof—that on the 24th of January, 1793, the committee, to whom thoſe petitions had been referred on the 27th day of the preceding month, reported a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to alter and amend the acts incorporating the city of Philadelphia, "ſo as to ſeparate the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers, now veſted in the ſame body of men, and to veſt the ſame in diſtinct and proper departments; and alſo to reſtore to the freemen of the city the equal right of election"—that the ſaid reſolution (with an additional clauſe, providing that the doors of the city Legiſlature ſhould be open) was unanimouſly adopted, in committee of the whole, on the 28th of January, 1793—that a bill, conformable thereto, was paſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; that, on the 1ſt day of April, 1793, that bill was returned by the Senate, with amendments; but, that in conſequence of the non-concurrence of the two houſes in the propoſed amendments, the bill was not enacted into a law.

Your memorialiſts conſider the preſent time a ſuitable one, for the interpoſition of the Legiſlature on this occaſion; inaſmuch as the election for Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia will take place on the firſt Tueſday in April next.

Your memorialiſts, therefore, ſubmit to your hononrable body, the ſerious conſideration of the grievances herein before ſtated; and pray, that you will make ſuch alterations in the laws for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, and grant ſuch further redreſs in the premiſes, as the Legiſlature, in their wiſdom and juſtice, may deem proper.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *RICHARD BACKHOUSE* late of Durham townſhip, Bucks county, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

JAMES BACKHOUSE, }
WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, or } *Adminiſtrat.*
GEORGE WALL, }

December 1, 1795. 4w.

FRENCH ARMIES.

A view of their poſition at the date of our laſt accounts.

Victory has theſe two years ſo invariably attended the Republican armies, that the defeat of a ſmall French poſt, or a mere retrograde movement, executed in order to return with redoubled force and ſweep away by an impetuous attack the battalions of the enemy without giving them time to rally, cauſes as much rejoicing among the friends of deſpotiſm as if vaſt provinces had been re-conquered and whole armies cut to pieces; for ſo very little do the enemies of republicaniſm hope from the final iſſue of the preſent ſtruggle between liberty and deſpotiſm, that they conſider a momentary reſpite from approaching deſtruction as a glorious advantage, and deem it a deciſive victory, if chance enables them to preſerve a few days longer a narrow ſpot of ground, the ſole remnant of vaſt provinces.

What we hitherto have heard of the late military operations in Germany, conſiſts chiefly of reports and aſſertions unſupported by facts. King George announced a victory over the French, and his miniſters took care not to omit every exaggeration on that head; elſe the pretended victory would have dwindled to a trifling advantage gained by an open encroachment on the right of a neutral nation.

In the Convention they ſeemed not ſo much convinced of any ſerious loſs as indignant at the perfidy of thoſe who being entruſted with the direction of the armies had delayed the opening of the campaign in order to prevent the troops from gaining as many advantages as they probably might have done at an earlier period of the year.

By a conciſe recapitulation of facts that have occurred during this ſhort campaign, and a few remarks on the topographical ſituation of the ſpot where the troops of the belligerent powers were poſted, our readers will be able to decide which party has a real claim to victory and what reaſons independent of treachery in the committees of the Convention, have determined the brave Jourdan to evacuate a ſmall part of the country conquered ſince laſt September on the eaſt bank of the Rhine.

On the 6th September, the army of Sambre and Meuſe effected the paſſage over the Rhine, took the fortreſs of Duſſeldorf, and purſued from the 8th to the 21ſt September the flying Auſtrians, up the river to the gates of Frankfort, a ſpace of about 115 miles. On the 23d September, the republicans had taken 631 pieces of artillery, all the magazines of the Auſtrians on the Lower Rhine, 50 towns, a vaſt number of priſoners and a territory extending 120 miles from North to South, and from 10 to 60 miles from Eaſt to Weſt. All this was effected in leſs than 17 days by the intrepid army under Jourdan.

The country ſo rapidly conquered by the French was entirely cut off from the territory where the Auſtrian army had retreated, it being ſeparated by the neutral countries of Heſſe, Hatzfeld, Mark, &c. and for this very reaſon, it might have been conſidered as perfectly ſheltered, if deſpots could be relied on to reſpect any law but that of ſuperior force. Agreeable to the treaty between France and Pruſſia, the contending powers were only allowed to march troops over the neutral country by the road of Frankfort, to the next province not included within the line of neutrality. All the other roads leading from the Lower Rhine acroſs the Landgraviate of Heſſe and the Pruſſian poſſeſſions in Weſtphalia, were formally interdicted to both parties, and the King of Pruſſia took the engagement to have the line of neutrality reſpected by the force of arms if neceſſary.

Clairfait had effected his retreat by the road of Frankfort to the diſtrict of Aſhaffenburgh, a country of very ſmall extent, and communicating only by a narrow ſlip of land within the circle of Suabia, occupied by the army of Wurmſer.

Jourdan, aware of the critical ſituation of his adverſary, formed the plan to force the Auſtrians out of their laſt retreat, and oblige them to fall back to Bohemia, leaving the neutral circle of Franconia between themſelves and the Republicans. To execute this project Jourdan puſhed part of his army though Frankfort beyond the line of neutrality, and whilſt he was preſſing on the enemy from North and Weſt, it was reaſonable to expect that Pichegru, who, on the 23d September, had paſſed the Rhine 50 miles South of Mayence, and taken poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Manheim, would diſplay the ſame activity towards the South and render himſelf maſter of Heidelberg, and the important paſs called the road of the mountains, which lie but 10 miles eaſt of Manheim, were badly garriſoned and unprovided for a ſerious defence. Had this been done, the communication between the two Auſtrian armies would have been completely cut off.

But Pichegru made only ſome impotent efforts, while the intereſt of the Republic commanded imperiouſly to ſtrain every nerve in order to attain that all important object. If Pichegru has not been concerned in the plot of the ſections of Paris, the committees muſt have left him deſtitute of every means to act with the neceſſary vigour. In this caſe he will prove a terrible witneſs againſt the arreſted deputy Aubry.

The army of Wurmſer was about 80 miles diſtant from the ſcene of action; but the Auſtrian general improving the inactivity of Pichegru, ſucceeded by forced marches to throw a reinforcement of 16,000 men in the expoſed poſts and ſecured the communication between his and Clairfait's army againſt any further attempt of the French

Clairfait, whoſe forces were now conſiderably ſwelled, thought himſelf no longer bound to reſpect the line of neutrality, and by taking advantageous poſitions in the territory of Heſſe, found it eaſy to turn and defeat the left wing of the French advanced guard.

Jourdan on the contrary had ſtrict orders to reſpect the neutrality of ſtates at peace with the French Republic. To contravene theſe orders would have expoſed his head. Therefore he had no other means left to extricate himſelf out of the labyrinth of neutral and not neutral countries but by falling back behind the Lahn, abandoning a few ſmall diſtricts of the electorate of Mayence and the county of Naſſau, which formed not more than the twentieth part of the countries conquered ſince the 6th September.

Our lateſt accounts have left Jourdan in his ſtrong poſitions behind the Lahn. It is moſt probable that the enlightened and faithful deputies who are now entruſted with the direction of the armies, will order all the country occupied by the Republicans on the right bank of the Rhine to be evacuated, keeping, during the winter ſeaſon only, poſſeſſion of Manheim and Duſſeldorf, two important ſtrongholds, which ſecure a free paſſage over the Rhine, and put it in power of the Republicans to overwhelm the enemy in the open country whenever they think it worth the while to effect an invaſion.

The French have been obliged to give up the ſiege of Meyence, at a time when ſuch an operation is almoſt impracticable becauſe of the inclemency of the weather and innumerable obſtacles that attend it. This is only a momentary delay.

But the advantages reſulting to France from the late expedition are immenſe. Two fortreſſes, which, if well defended, would have coſt thouſands of lives and held out many months, fell in a ſingle day. All the magazines of the Auſtrians on the Lower Rhine are deſtroyed or taken. The conquered countries have contributed large ſums in money, and a great quantity of proviſions. The German princes who ſtill adhered to the Emperor, were induced, by the aſtoniſhing progreſs of Jourdan's army, to declare in favour of Pruſſia, and recalled their troops from the Auſtrian army. The conduct of the French has proved that they faithfully fulfil their engagements and do not wiſh to diſturb the peace of neutral nations. The Auſtrians, by violating the neutral territory, have openly confeſſed that his Imperial Majeſty will not permit neutral ſtates to enjoy the bleſſings of peace. The Emperor refuſes to acknowledge the neutrality of the German princes: And Pruſſia engaged in a ſolemn treaty to maintain that neutrality by the force of arms, if neceſſary. The neceſſity is proved by the outrageous conduct of the Auſtrians in the Palatinate and in Heſſe, where they forcibly took poſſeſſion of neutral towns and diſarmed the troops of neutral princes, the allies of Pruſſia, and it may be eaſily imagined that the profound ſtateſmen in the cabinet of Berlin will eagerly ſeize this opportunity to humble Auſtria, by bringing on an open rupture between the refractory princes and the titular chief of the German Empire. We may therefore look for a ſerious exploſion in the centre of Europe, which will powerfully ſupport the cauſe of liberty, and accelerate the return of peace to the eaſtern continent.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 17.

ON Thurſday morning the detachment of the Kingſton militia arrived here from Montego Bay, and on Saturday marched to the Good Hope, from which place they have ſince gone to Pantrepant, and other parts in that vicinity.

The immenſe body of regulars and militia now united on actual ſervice againſt the rebels, will, we hope, ſtrike ſome deciſive blow. The near preſence of the Commander in Chief will communicate additional energy to the common cauſe; Lord Balcarras having quitted this town to join the army on Monday.

KINGSTON, Nov. 17.

A gentleman has arrived in town from Good Hope eſtate in Trelawny, the ſtation of the Kingſton detachment, they took poſſeſſion of it on Friday morning laſt, and found that the Maroons had quitted it not long before, having made a precipitate retreat, leaving their proviſions in pots upon the fire. From every information that can be obtained of their ſituation, it was expected that a general attack, which was to take place yeſterday morning, would be attended with the greateſt ſucceſs; and it is generally expected that a few weeks will put an end to that moſt diſagreeable warfare.

November 20.

Major-general Taylor has iſſued a proclamation, commanding the immediate departure of all Frenchmen capable of bearing arms, except thoſe who have got permiſſion to remain here, and of all French women of colour, and of ſlaves who have not permiſſion to remain here with their owners. The ſhips Harriet, Jane and Aurora, are taken up for the purpoſe of conveying them to St. Domingo.

Letters from New-Providence complain much of the inactive ſtate in which the ſhips of war upon that ſtation remain. The Narciſſus frigate has lain in the harbour of Naſſau for ſome months without going on a cruize. Owing to ſuch circumſtances the trade in that quarter has become an eaſy prey to the Charleſton privateers.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Kingſton Detachment, dated Chatworth, 10th inſt.

"I have this inſtant received the following note from Mr. Joſeph Hardy, commiſſary at Spring Vale, "Mr. Hunter is this moment from Dromilly. He ſays one of the maroons was taken yeſterday by a watchman belonging to Mr. Tharp, digging yams. The fellow took him by ſurprize and brought him tied to the Governor. After his examination he promiſed he would ſhew a party of fifteen, beſides ſeveral women and children. A party of your grenadiers entered the woods with the maroon tied. They (meaning the maroons) are ſurrounded by this."

"The party of grenadiers muſt be the 1ſt. and a part of the ſecond from Dromilly, where the Governor is."

Another letter received from a gentleman of reſpectability, corroborates the above circumſtance, and likewiſe mentions that ſome time previous to his writing, the body of Colonel Fitch had been found, with his bowels cut out, and his head placed in the cavity —In the defile where Colonel Fitch unfortunately fell, the Maroons had nailed two heads, on trees oppoſite to each other, with their mouths kept open by pieces of wood placed in them.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at the canal, near the upper bridge of Schuylkill, on Thurſday evening, the 17th of December inſt. a brown Horse, about fourteen hands three inches high, a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, one white hind foot, his noſe a little on the meally order, a natural trotter, trots ſquare, canters ſlow, newly ſhod, and about 7 or 8 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Dec. 1795. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clonded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

To be let for a term of years, and may be occupied on the ſecond day of April next,

A FARM, ſituated in Weſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, containing about 200 acres, on the Straſburgh road leading to Lancaſter, with a front on each ſide of ſaid road; there are on this tract a ſtone-houſe and out-houſe, with a well of excellent water nigh the door, alſo an orchard, with a good collection of apple and peach trees. This place is abundantly ſupplied with timber, and well watered for cattle. For terms, enquire on the premiſes adjoining Thomas Worth's, innholder.

Dec. 15th, 1795.

THE Managers of the latin ſchool, near the meeting-houſe, of the congregation of the Forks of Brandywine, hereby inform thoſe who may incline to ſend their children, that they have lately employed Mr Mathew Wallace (who graduated not long ſince at Princeton) to teach ſaid ſchool. The part of the country is healthy, and convenient boarding ſcholars may be obtained on reaſonable terms. The Rev. Nathan Grier, who lives not far from the ſchool-houſe, promiſes frequently to viſit the ſchool, and that himſelf and his brethren, the neighbouring clergymen, will examine it, as often as it may be deemed neceſſary. From the ſpecimen which Mr. Wallace has given us of his mode of teaching, we flatter ourſelves that the ſcholars committed to his care will be taught with acuracy and diſpatch.

Brandywine, Cheſter county, Dec. 18, 1795. ¶ 3 m.

Cheſter county, December 23d, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 19th day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, A two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, plantation, and two adjoining tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, and county of Cheſter, containing together 310¼ acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Ruſton, James Turner, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Dyſant, and to be ſold by

†

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 23d, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A valuable two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, plantation and tract of 279 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, and county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of David Cowen, John Fulton, Adam Cowen, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Ann Roſe, and to be ſold, by

‡ *EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.*

Newtown, December 24, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe *Adam Dreiſback*, inn-keeper, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Springfield, a plantation, containing 100 acres of land, with a tavern-houſe, ſaddler's ſhop, and other improvements thereon; bounded by lands of Jacob Fulmer, John M'Canman, and others; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Brackenridge, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH FELL, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 12th inſt. out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE fifteen hands three inches high, riſing ſix years old having a few white hairs in his face a ſmall ſnip, collar marked, not docked, a natural trotter. He is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a man who wore a fox coloured hat brown great coat, light coloured breeches and ſtockings with boots and ſpurs, and his hair tied between 30 and 40 years of age, as he was ſeen paſſing by the ſubſcriber's plantation the day before the horſe was ſtolen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and delivers him to the owner, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and EIGHT DOLLARS more for the thief, if brought to juſtice.

† JOHN BRADFIED

Eleventh mo. 13, 1795.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.

Capt. Shearman, from New-Bedford, in lat. 35, off Cape Hatteras, fell in with a wreck, the deck ſeparated from the bottom. the after part of which was gone; there was no appearance of any cargo, except ſome bags of coffee; ſhe had no anchors or cables; part of her ſtern had LY of Baltimore on it, the reſt of the name was ſplit off; her timbers appeared to be new Capt. Shearman ſuppoſes ſhe was caſt away in a gale of wind on the 14th ult.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 2.

General Anderſon laid on the table, yeſterday, the following reſolves (which he intends to move for on Monday next) for the information of the members, viz.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this houſe, the Preſident of the United States and the Senate, have miſtaken their conſtitutional powers, by ratifying the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made and concluded upon in London, on the 19th of Nov. Anno Domino 1794, between John Jay, on the part of the United States of America, and Lord Grenville, on the part of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That the ſaid treaty will be inimical. and very injurious to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing intereſts of the United States of America.

CHARLESTON, December 8.

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday from the Havanna we are informed, that the Flerme, a 74 gun ſhip, and a frigate, which the Chevalier Mavo and ſome other French officers kept poſſeſſion of in the name of the King of France in the year 1793, when the diſturbance broke out in the Weſt-Indies, are now in that harbour, and are repairing, in order to be delivered up to the Republic; the officers and crews, he underſtood, were, in purſuance of an article of the treaty between France and Spain, alſo to be delivered up.

Official copies of the treaty of peace which was concluded between the republic of France and the King of Spain, in July laſt, were received a few days ago by the conſuls of thoſe powers in this city; and in conſequence thereof this important event was announced yeſterday by the veſſels of the two nations appearing decorated with their reſpective flags united, and firing a ſalute at 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, December 5.

"Yeſterday Mr. Marſhall, agreeably to notice given to the houſe, moved for leave for a committee to be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the firſt enacting clauſe of the act to prohibit the importation of ſlaves from Africa, &c. whereupon the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. E. Ramſay in the chair; and after four hours ſmart debate, the ſpeaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Ramſay reported; which being read, was taken into immediate conſideration, viz. "Your committee recommend, that leave be not given for a committee to bring in a bill for the ſaid purpoſe." On the queſtion being put to agree to the ſame, it was carried in the affirmative by a majority of eighteen.

BOSTON, December 16.

The following particulars relative to the unfortunate mariners and concerns of the brig Peggy from Halifax, lately loſt on ſhore at Lynn Beach, may poſſibly through the medium of your extenſive paper, reach and afford ſome ſmall relief to the ſurviving connections of the deceaſed.

It appears that on Tueſday, the 8th inſtant, the above mentioned brig, in a heavy gale of wind, at E. S. E. having made land, was endeavouring to beat off; until her ſails by violence of the wind were ſplit to pieces—About 6 o'clock, P. M. being near the land to the northward of Nebant Rock, and not poſſible to fetch clear of breakers, bore away; in a ſhort time after ſtruck upon the beach; they immediately let go an anchor and repaired to the boats; one of which was hoiſted out with one hand in to ſecure her; while endeavouring to hoiſt out the other, it is preſumed, the ſecond ſea broke the veſſel in pieces, when eleven ſouls periſhed. The former boat with the man on board parted her faſt and wafted on ſhore; the other boat in a few moments after followed, and nothing was ſeen on board by the ſurviving perſon, of any of the crew. The next morning the ſhore was covered with pieces of the wreck, and her contents. In the courſe of the day, the bodies of eight perſons were drawn from the ſurf, Capt. John Williamſon, Mr. Robert Smith, Mate, John Morriſon, George M'Kenzie, Alexander Lamont, Robert M'Kenler, Peter Black, Archibald King, mariners: all belonging to Greenock, in Scotland.

After an inqueſt upon the bodies, decent coffins were provided, and on the day following they were removed into the Congregational Meeting Houſe, when a judicious and well adapted diſcourſe was delivered by the Reverend Thomas L. Thatcher, from theſe words. "*And behold there came a great wind and the young men are dead and I only have eſcaped to tell thee.*"

While the ſympathetic heart beat within, the tear of humanity ſtole gently down the cheeks of a numerous auditory—From thence they were borne by a reſpectable part of the inhabitants, to the burial ground, followed by their ſurviving comrade, (Mr. Hugh Cameron) with a very numerous proceſſion, and there committed to earth. The other bodies, viz. Thomas Brenon, paſſenger, James M'Bride, and John M'Reever, mariners, have not been found.

"*No warning given! Unceremonious fate!*
A ſudden ruſh from life's meredian joys!"

December 19.

THE FISHERIES

Are among the richeſt mines of Maſſachuſette; and we are happy in learning their ſucceſs and extenſion, not only on the banks but in our bays and harbours. In a part of the town of Glouceſter, (Cape Ann,) they have about one hundred boats in the home fiſhery—the proportion of each of which the laſt ſummer, has averaged four hundred quintals—making a product of 40,000 quintals, caught by the virtuous and hardy fiſhermen of one ſmall town. The craft in which they fiſh are navigated by two or three men; and are fitted out at a moderate expence. "*Truly with every fiſh we draw out of the ſea, we draw out a piece of ſilver.*"

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

Lateſt news from FRANCE.

Yeſterday the ſchooner Ariel, Capt. Field, arrived at this port, in 45 days from Havre-de-Grace. Pariſian accounts are received to Nov. 6, by which we learn,

That the FRENCH CONSTITUTION is glorioufly eſtabliſhed, and went into effect on the 27th of October, agreeably to the decree before received, on which day the Delegates of France, in Aſſembly, met in harmony, and all was peace and joy at Paris.

From the Gazette, Hiſtorical and Political, of October 29.

At nine o'clock at night, the electoral aſſemblies cloſed their proceedings.—The proceſs verbal was read and adopted.

The Legiſlative body formed itſelf, under the preſidence of Rudel, the ſenior member.

Baudin read the proceſs verbal and extracts from the archieves, for the verification of powers.

Each deputy, as he was called upon, declared, agreeable to the law of Sept. 23, whether he was married or a widower, and laid upon the table that declaration in writing.

The Secretaries having removed thoſe declarations, the names of the deputies who were more than 40 years of age, and were married or widowers, were put in a veſſel, and 167 were drawn out to compoſe the two thirds of the council of ancients.

A draft was alſo made from the deputies, newly elected, and 73 were choſen to complete the council.

The Aſſembly ſeparated at four o'clock in the morning.

At nine o'clock the whole Aſſembly again met. The Secretary read over the names of the 250 members who was to compoſe the council of ancients, and the remainder were conducted into the hall du Menage, with military honous.

After the diviſion of the Aſſembly, the council of ancients then proceeded to the nomination of officers. The ſcrutiny reſulted in the choice of Lareveillere Lepaux, for preſident—Brudin, of Ardennis, Charles Lacroix, Lanjuinais and Breard, Secretaries.

October 30.

The Preſident opened the ſitting at noon. He reminded the citizens preſent at the tribunes, of the law which enjoined ſpectators to be uncovered, and directed the uſhers to ſee this order obeyed.

The proceedings of the day before were adopted as engroſſed.

Baudin read the rule adopted by the Convention for regulating the ſittings of the councils: ordered to be printed.

Charlier wiſhed to ſpeak upon a motion of order. "It is the love of liberty and of the Republic which unites the council of ancients. You have not forgot the conduct of Brutus, who devoted his ſon to death. You ought at your firſt ſitting to electriſy the whole Republic. When calumny has purſued the Convention, you have replaced, and when it purſues thoſe who have been named by the electors, that you ſhould, in imitation of Brutus, ſay that you always carry a poignard for the wretches who would reſtore monarchy," (murmurs.)

Lacroix called for the order of the day on the motion. "It is in the name of the republican conſtitution that we ſit here, ſaid he, and no one would have accepted this miſſion, unleſs he carries in his boſom the love of the republic."

Legrand remarked it was not neceſſary to paſs to the order of the day, as the propoſition was not ſupported.

Meſſengers choſen, Poupart, Godefroy, Vardon, Fremenger.

Engroſſing Secretaries, Ducroiſy and Locray.

On the 29th Oct. the council of 500 left the place on the Nation Convention, accompanied by the battallion of guards with muſic. Moſt of the members were diſtinguiſhed by their habits, that is ſcarfs and plumes

They occupy at preſent the half du Menage. The oldeſt member, Citizen Raffron, preſided and opened the firſt ſeſſion.

The places of the members are all numbered, ſo that there is no longer the diſtinction of Mountain and Plain.

A hall in the palace Bourbon, is preparing for their reception.

The plans of the Conſtitution and embelliſhment of the Luxembourg for the Directory are agreed upon and ordered.

In the liſt of the members not re-elected we recognize Frenon and Chabot.

Legiſlative Aſſembly October 30.
Council of Five Hundred.

Raffron, ſenior member, declares the reſult of the ſcrutiny for the formation of the bureau. Daunou had a majority of votes for the Preſidency. Thibeaudeau, Rewbell, Chenier, and Cambaceres, were named Secretaries.

Cambaceres moved for an immediate nomination of a meſſenger of ſtate and two engroſſing Secretaries.

Jean de Brie—I am diſpoſed to expreſs to you my opinion that our proſperity depends on a prompt formation of the Executive Directory. As this council is to form a liſt of 50 Candidates, from whom 5 members are to be choſen, I move that there be an extraordinary ſitting this evening, to make out that liſt. However, on motion of Bion, this buſineſs was poſtponed to the next day.

Roux complained that the arch of the wall was ſo ill conſtructed, that the voice was loſt, and ſpeaking difficult.

Phillippe Deville obſerved, that the Inſpectors had directed ſome amendments which would accommodate both members and ſpectators.

The Preſident declared the reſult of the votes. The citizens Godefroy, the younger Pomart, Tounier and Seveſtre, are named meſſengers.

Columbal complained that deputies who had not the ſcarff and tri-coloured plume, were uot ſuffered to enter.

The Preſident obſerved, that by article 369 of the Conſtitution, he could not diſpenſe with this mark of diſtinction.

A member ſaid the committee of Inſpectors had not procured ſcarfs for all the Repreſentatives. After ſome converſation, the Council directed that deputies might enter the hall, on exhibiting their credentials only, and that the Inſpectors ſhould haſten to furniſh each member with ſcarfs.

Ducrois and Leviaſſeur were elected engroſſing Secretaries.

Council of Ancients, Nov. 2.

Seyes, Rewbell, Barras, Letourneur, and Reveillere, Lepeaux, were proclaimed members of the executive directory. They all accepted the appointment, except Seyes, who excuſed himſelf on account of his want of ſight, and choſe to retain the character of deputy, to which he had been called by his fellow-citizens. His reſignation was ſent to the council of five hundred.

On taking the votes for a new Preſident. Baudin obtained the majority.

The next day Carnot was elected to the directory, in the place of Seyes. Rewbell is the firſt Preſident of the directory.

Truguet is appointed Miniſter of Marine—Gaudin, of Finance—Merlin of Douay, Miniſter of Juſtice, and Charles Lacroix, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs—Dubayet, the defender of Mentz, Miniſter of War, and Benezeck, home Miniſter.

Philadelphia, December 30.

Saturday arrived the ſhip Sally, Captain Wickes, in ſeventy days from Amſterdam; Left there the ſhip ——, Capt. Maſſey, of New-York, for Philadelphia. Ships Canton, Brentz; Cheeſman, ——; and Jay, for Baltimore—all to ſail within a few days after the Sally. About 10 days ago Capt. Wickes ſupplied the ſhip Breſeus 11 weeks, from Bordeaux, for New-York; and two days after the ſhip Roebuck, Capt. Bliſs, out 11 weeks from Briſtol, for Philadelphia. Off the Capes was boarded by the Reſolution, a Britiſh 74, and in the Bay, ſpoke the ſhip Henry, from Surrinam.

Capt. Howland, on the 18th Nov. ſpoke the ſhip George, White, of Baltimore, from Bourdeaux, for Hull, out 15 days; and on the 21ſt the brig Molly, Crawford, out 64 days from Bourdeaux for Philadelphia.

Capt. Howland came into the Capes on Saturday morning, when there were two ſhips, and ſeveral other veſſels ſtanding in.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of official character in the Legiſlature of North-Carolina, dated Raleigh, Dec. 10th, 1795.

Our Aſſembly adjourned yeſterday without doing much buſineſs of a public nature, as you may perceive by the encloſed liſt of the captions of acts paſſed this ſeſſion.

The public mind here, I am induced to believe from your letter, and ſome Virginia publications which have reached us, hath not ſuſtained ſuch violent ſhocks as in the latter place, aud Philadelphia.

Gen. P. made an effort in the Houſe of Commons, to paſs ſome reſolutions declarative of our diſapprobation of the late treaty made with Great-Britain; and to thank our Senators of Congreſs for their oppoſition to the ſame; but they paſſed negatively the 65 votes to 21. —They were oppoſed on this ground, "that the treaty was an act of the general government over which the ſtate of North Carolina had no controul; any interference on their part might leſſen the good ſenſe and dignity of the ſtate in the eyes of the world, in uſurping power i. e. the treaty making power already delegated conſtitutionally to the general government—That thanking the Senators for their conduct in this buſineſs, could not more attach them to the intereſt of the ſtate than if the ſame were omitted at the time. They have given proofs of their attachment, and they well enough know their conſtruction in that inſtance was generally approbated—and on the whole it was the beſt policy to throw a veil on the whole matter, and wait for future favourable contingencies.

NOTICE.

THE Contributors, members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their widows and children, are deſired to attend their General meeting, on Monday, the 4th day of January 1796, at the Carpenter's hall in the Court going up to the United States Bank, at half paſt 5 o'clock in the evening.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue

On the 21ſt day of the firſt Month, 1796,

THAT Valuable Plantation of CHARLES IREDELL, deceaſed, lying in the Townſhip of Horſham, county of Montgomery, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, containing one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, twenty-three whereof are woodland, about twelve acres of watered meadow, and the remainder arable plough land. There are on ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen and leanto, a large commodious ſpring houſe, with a never failing ſpring, a log barn, and an orchard of grafted fruit. It is near ſeveral places of worſhip, on the road leading from Horſham meeting-houſe to Weaver's tavern, and about nineteeen miles from Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may view the premiſes. by applying to *Robert Iredell, Jarret Spencer*, or *John Iredell* on the premiſes. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale and an indiſputable titie will be given by

* JACOB KIRK Jun.

To be Lett, or Sold,

(And Poſſeſſion given in April next,)
That valuable and well known

GRIST MILL,

belonging to the ſubſcriber,

SITUATE in Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, which for its conveniency of conſtruction, ſituation, and quantity of griſt, is probably ſuperior to any other mill in that county; attached to the mill is a plantation of 150 acres of land, on which are erected a large and convenient dwelling-houſe, barns, ſtables, cribs, &c. *alſo ſeveral tracts of land* ſome wood land exceedingly well timbered. For further particulars enquire (at the new Ironmongery ſtore at the north-weſt corner of Third and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia) of RICHARD WISTAR.

December 26 1795. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue, on the 16th of the firſt Month, 1796, by the ſubſcriber,

A Valuable Plantation, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, containing about one hundred and five acres, with a good proportion of timber thereon, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow, and more may be made, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe and a frame one adjoining, and ſtone barn; the premiſes are well watered, and a very fine young orchard of grafted fruit; adjoining lands of Thomas Lancaſter, Jacob Gilbert, Joſeph Hough, and others, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, two from Plymouth Meeting-houſe, and within half a mile of ſeveral lime kilns. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may ſuit beſt. JOHN WILSON.

* 3t.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public ſale, on the firſt day of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathan Pawling, Eſq; deceaſed,

A PLANTATION and tract of 189 1-2 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Eſq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe large ſmith's-ſhop, good ſtone ſpring houſe, built over an excellent and never-failing ſpring, a log barn, with ſtablig, a good proportion of meadow, and conſiderably more may be made with little expence, and about ſixty acres of timber. This farm is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings, and the ſoil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two ſettlements, one of which would be a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. Any perſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of ſale, by

WILLIAMMINA PAWLING Adminiſtrat.
Dec. 14th, 1795. t. b. c.

Six Pounds Reward.

WAS ſtolen away from Enlow Philpott, deceaſed, on or about the firſt day of November, by a certain Mordecai Noble, a negro man, about 25 years of age, and ſomewhat lame in one knee a certain Dinah a negro wench, being his wife, about 23 years of age, a likely wench, ſuppoſed to be in Delaware ſtate, or in Philadelphia. Whoever takes them up, and will ſecure them in the gaol of Newcaſtle or Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN ELLET, Executor to ſaid eſtate.
Pittſgrove, Salem County,
December 20th 1795. †

FOR SALE,

A FARM, ſituate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceaſed, adjoining lands of John Lindſay, Eſq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe on a never failing ſpring, a frame Barn, ſtables, &c. and 2 ſmall orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the ſign of the White Horſe, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

For SALE,

THAT valuable and well known Plantation, formerly owned by John Evans, at preſent by Samuel Evans, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about four hundred and ſixty acres—There are on ſaid Plantation two dwelling Houſes, one ſtone and brick, forty feet by twenty-five, two ſtories high, with a large and commodious Kitchen; the other a good log-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant; two large and convenient Barns; a ſtone Spring Houſe; a good Merchant Mill, with between 12 and 13 feet head and fall, on a never failing ſtream, the Whiteclay creek—There are on ſaid Plantation about 80 acres of excellent Meadow, a large proportion of which is well watered, and more can conveniently be made; about 180 acres is arable Land, cleared, the reſidue is Wood Land. The Land, in general, is of the firſt quality in that end of the county. The Plantation is 10 miles from Newport, 11 from the Head of Elk, 6 from New-London Croſs Roads, and 5 from New-Garden Meeting Houſe, on the neareſt road from Lancaſter, and on the direct one from Peach Bottom Ferry to Newport; the ſituation of the Mill is ſuitable for either the Elk or Middletown trade, which renders it an important ſtand. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will, upon applying to Mr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, within one mile of the place, be ſhewed the ſame, and know the terms of ſale from the ſubſcriber hereof, in Lancaſter county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

November 19, 1795. tbetf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, from under the ſhed in Weſt-Cheſter, county aforeſaid, on the night of the 20th inſt. a ſorrel MARE, with ſaddle and bridle (plated bitts) 10 or 11 years old, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, her off hind foot white, with a remarkable large white ſpot under her belly on the off ſide, ſhod all round, trots and canters well, of good courage, and lofty carriage, and is ſome times lame, when rode hard. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice (to conviction) ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only four dollars will be paid, if brought home, by

¶ JACOB LEWIS.

November 26th, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip Cheſter county, in the night of the 30th of November, 1795, a ſorrel MARE, part blooded, riſing ſeven years old, has a long blaze in her forehead, trots eaſy and very faſt, canters ſpeedy, and to the beſt of my memory is between fourteen and fifteen hands high, never was docked but her tail was trimmed, ſhod before but the ſhoes much wore. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare, and if brought home, reaſonable chargeſt paid by

§ HENRY BROWNBACK, Jun.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB PETERMAN jun. deceaſed, of New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber on or before the thirtieth day of January next; and all thoſe having any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in ther reſpective accounts, for ſettlement.

GEORGE HEPLER, Executor.

December 6, 1795.

THE gentlemen compoſing the Cheſter county troop of Light Dragoons, and any other gentlemen who wiſh to join ſaid troop, are requeſted to meet at Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday the firſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvres.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Capt.

Dec. 10th, 1795.

WAS taken on the fourth inſtant, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, an old BLACK MARE, with a man's ſaddle on, in good order, about fourteen hands high, and has a large ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VANSANDT.

Dec. 11th 1765. *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARGRET ISARD, has, without any juſt cauſe, eloped my bed and board. This is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts.

JOHN ISARD.

Lower Alloways creek, Salem county,
New-Jerſey, December 5, 1795. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of William Wood, on the 6th inſt. A BROWN HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Dec. 7th 1795. §

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *CORNELIUS VANDERSDELL*, late of Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, that they make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known, in order for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH MILLARD, Adminiſtrator.

Nov. 30, 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 1ſt of October laſt, a brindle BULL, ſuppoſed to be four years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a half crop off each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROGER DAVIS.

December 2d, 1795. §

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, Nov. 28, 1795.

A.

JAMES Anderſon, Dr. Francis Alliſon, John Alcorn, Thomas Anderſon.

B. Robert Barr, John Barr, David Bleakly, James Blellock, John Blee, Murtagh Bradley, (2)

C. *To the care of* Allen Cunningham, John Clelland, John Culbertſon, John Clarke *or* Hugh Jordan.

D. Lewellin Davis, Joſhua Davis, Barnabas Dickſon.

E. Catharine Engan.

F. Robert Filſon, Hugh Frew (2.) James Fradenick.

G. James Given, William Gallagher, *or* John M'Leeſe, Robert Graham.

H. James Halmilton, Robert Huſton, (2) Francis Haman.

K. Eleanor Kilbreath, James Kirkpatrick.

L. Joſeph Luckey, Eſq; Thomas Lunn, Iſaac Levis, Middletown; Thomas Law, David Love.

M. Samuel M'Cullough, James Moor, Henry Madden, (2); Ephraim Morton, James Moor Eſquire, John M'Connaugh, Agneſs M'Glahlon, Adam M'Glaughlin, Jn. M'Murray, Alexander M'Mullan.

O. John O'Neal.

P. Polly Porter.

R. Col. Robinſon (2) John Rankin, Weſt Cheſter; Elizabeth Reed James Randals, James Roberts, Thomas Richiſon.

S. Ebenezer Stott, Eſq; John Scott, Robert Smith.

T. William Thompſon, Weſt-Nantmill.

W. Widow Worth, Doe-Run, James Walker, Joſhua Weaver, Weſt-Cheſter.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, proprietor of the Lancaſter Stage, had taken a certain *Peter Stein* for one month, into his ſervice, as ſtage driver, but as the ſaid Peter Stein has deſerted his ſervice before the expiration of the abovementioned time, without previouſly giving information, ſo that, had not Mr. Adam Hendel, innkeeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, obtained another driver to ſaid ſtage, it would have had to remain in Philadelphia, to the great diſadvantage of the ſubſcriber: as it further appears that the ſaid Peter Stein, without giving proper notice of diſcontinuing his ſervice, has alſo taken with him the ſum of *One Hundred* and *Twenty Dollars*, which he was obligated to deliver; therefore any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Peter Stein, and ſecure him in any gaol in the United States, ſo that he may become anſwerable for his conduct, ſhall receive the reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, from the ſubſcriber.

Peter Stein is about 6 feet high, has fair hair, and a long meagre face; his cloathing is unknown.

FREDERICK DORSH.

Philadelphia Nov. 25, 1795.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. November, a dark bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, a white noſe, and her hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM HUEY.

Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter
county, Nov. 29, 1795. †

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the new Germantown road, in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the ſign of the Riſing Sun, ſome time in June laſt, a BAY MARE, about twelve hands and an half high, has a ſtar in her forehead, both hind feet white and appears to be very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Dec. 11th 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *WILLIAM IRWIN*, late of Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

SARAH IRWIN,
GEORGE HEINLEIN, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 4, 1795. ¶

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Milſtone, Sommerſet county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 3d day of October, a Negro LAD, named NED, 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſmoth ſkin, tolerably black, with a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, has likewiſe a ſmall one on his upper lip; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwer, and ſpeaks quick; had on when he went away, a ſhort lappelled blue coattee, with large metal buttons, a brown cloth jacket and trowſers; it is thought he will change his apparel; he went away with a Negro man belonging to Abraham Hunt, of Trenton, who ſince has been taken, and ſays he parted with the aforeſaid Negro near Buckingham, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, by applying to *Lewis Bender*, inkeeper, at the ſign of the Black Horſe north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the ſum of *Twenty Dollars*, with reaſonable charges, or the above reward if brought home to the ſubſcriber at Millſtone.

HENRY DISBROW.

December 4, 1795. *

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 00 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.
Five tracts on Will's creek.
Two tracts on Gladden's Run.

Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinſon's mill, and ſeven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley townſhip, and about 00 poles northward from the line dividing Pennſylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, ſouth Front ſtreet. 6w.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, near Swedeſborough, Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, an apprentice lad, named William Elliott, about five feet ten inches high, ſtout built, long black hair, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a clouded green coat, light coloured ſurtout, with metal buttons, and high crown hat. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid run-away, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL OGDEN.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the Green Tree in Fourth-ſtreet, on the 31ſt of October laſt, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, A RED and WHITF HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov. 12th 1795. §

BRIGGS & KELLY,

At their STORE, No. 5, North Second-ſtreet,

IN ADDITION to their former aſſortment of *dry goods*, have juſt received per the Glaſgow, from Dublin, a few boxes of well aſſorted 7-8ths and yard wide IRISH LINENS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit. *

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Augue.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. *ROBERT SHANNON*, late of Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH SHANNON,
THOMAS SHANNON, } *Adminiſtrat.*

December 2, 1795. * 4 w.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of 85 acres limeſtone land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Ridge road through Norriſtown to Reading, and known by the name of the Seven Stars, with a good ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, with four rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a good garret, and cellars under the whole, a ſmall houſe, 16 feet ſquare, a ſtone barn, 36 feet ſquare, with ſtables at each end, a ſtone ſhed, ſhingled with cedar, two ſprings of good water near the kitchen, and a draw-well of water, 6 acres of bottom and upland meadow, 10 acres of land ſowed with red clover ſeed, in good order, the fences have all been lately built new, and in tolerable repair. An orchard of 152 apple-trees and a number of Peach-trees, together with 12 acres of fine thriving young timber. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms of ſale and an indiſputable title made by PETER MATHER.

Nov. 28th 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN JONES, late of the townſhip of Newtown, and county of Delaware, blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to JESSE WILLIAMS, No. 6, Laurel-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ISAAC WILLIAMS, in Williſtown, Cheſter county, adminiſtrators, or JANE JONES, widow of the deceaſed.

Tenth Month 28th, 1795. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid *ISAAC VASTINE* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE FRANTZ. } *Aſſignees.*

October 22d 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in March laſt, a bay Horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and the near hind foot white. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ABRAHAM SMITH.

November 26, 1795. *

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